THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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MEXICO.

Interesting Speech of Maximilian—A True Hapsburger Never Abandons His People Under Adverse Circumstances—The French Evacuation Progressing—An American Protectorate Wanted, Etc. Etc.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 19.—The anniversary of Mexican independence, 16th of September, was celebrated in the capital with more than usual magnificence. In the morning the Emperor, together with the royal household, civil and military dignitaries, foreign ministers, and others, celebrated high mass at the cathedral. The immense building was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the ceremonies were of the most imposing character. After the services at the cathedral were over a grand review was had upon the Plaza de las Armas of all the troops, native and foreign.

In the afternoon the theatres were thrown open gratis to the people, and about ten thousand were treated to a bull fight, the first which has taken place in this city for six months. In the evening the Grand Plaza was crowded, principally by the lower orders, to witness the display of fire-works. During the whole celebration not a single disturbance took place, and the strictest order was everywhere observed. It had been contemplated by the Liberals that the people of the whole Valley should concentrate here on that day, and in a body present themselves to the Emperor and ask him to get rid of the French as soon as possible; but the affair fell through, and the attempt was not made. This was probably owing to the action of the Government, which received an intimation of the proposed demonstration, and fearing an *emeute*, caused the arrest, on the Friday previous, of a large number of the leading Liberals. This cut the crowd with none to guide them, and consequently the programme was not carried out.

In the morning the Emperor received at the palace a large deputation of citizens, the foreign embassies and consuls, military officers, Council of State, the Cabinet, and city officials. Senor Lacunsa, President of the Council of State, in behalf of the deputation, made a feeling and highly patriotic address to the Emperor, to which his Majesty replied as follows:—

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

Mexicans:—Now, for the third time as chief of the nation, I celebrate with you with pleasure and enthusiasm our great and glorious family festival. In these days of patriotic remembrances it is always a necessity on my part to address frank and faithful words to my patriotic fellow-citizens, and to participate with them in the general rejoicing. Fifty-six years have passed since was heard the first cry of our nation's new birth. It is a half century during which Mexico has been struggling for her independence and pacific consolidation. The time seems long, undoubtedly, for patriotism is justly impatient, but in the history of a people just coming into life it is simply the period of a severe apprenticeship which every nation must undergo if it wishes to be one day great and powerful. Without blood and without affliction there are no great human triumphs, no political developments, no durable progress. The lesson which this first period of our free history addresses to us is that of ultimate sacrifices, of cordial, generous, and frank union, and, more than all, immovable faith in our success. Let all loyal patriots support with energy, each in his sphere, the great work of regeneration. Then my labors will no be sterile, and I will be able to follow, conscientiously, the difficult path on which I have entered. Let them have confidence and good-will, in order that we may one day reap the fruits so desired of peace and prosperity. I am still firm in the position which the votes of the nation have made me occupy, notwithstanding all the difficulties, and without failing in my duties; for it is not in adverse moments that a true Hapsburg abandons his post. The majority of the nation elected me to defend its most sacred rights against the enemies of order, property and true independence. The Almighty should therefore protect us, it being a sacred truth that "the voice of the people is the voice of God;" this was shown in a memorable manner at the time of our first national rising; it will be shown in the present regeneration. The great heroes of our country look upon our efforts. Let us follow their immortal examples without vacillation, without distrust; and to us will then belong the enviable task of consolidating and crowning the work of independence, which they began with their precious blood. Mexicans! long live our independence and the memory of its glorious martyrs!

THE FRENCH EVACUATION.

A French paper of this capital claims to know exactly the result of the last negotiation with the Imperial Government, and that her Majesty could not but fail, as her propositions were contrary to engagements which France had contracted with the United States.

The movement of troops will be carried out to the very letter of the agreement with the United States. On the 28th, the 81st, 51st, the Zouaves, and Chasseurs d'Afrique will embark at Vera Cruz for France.

Marshal Bazaine's intended departure next month it is reported, may possibly be postponed a few weeks on account of the new phase which affairs seem likely to assume. Considerable anxiety is felt by French residents, many of whom will return to France at an early day. Their presence here, if the Liberals get into power, will certainly be unpleasant if not unsafe, judging from threats freely indulged in by the least cautious talking Mexicans.

AN AMERICAN PROTECTORATE NEEDED AND DESIRED.

The advisability of an American protectorate has been fully canvassed in this city and prominent men from every State in the Empire have become its advocates. Looking to the possibility of the sudden abdication of the Emperor at any time, it is proposed, in the event of Maximilian's resignation, that the Government be administered by a Triumvirate, appointed by a junta of notables, until a Congress can be elected and a President inaugurated. This Triumvirate, as soon as appointed, to send commissioners to the United States to place Mexico under American protection, and to negotiate a loan of $12,000,000 and the assistance of ten thousand men. This money and army, it is claimed, would pacify the country within one year, establish a republic upon a sure foundation, and the loan could also be repaid, and the men returned within that time. Conservative men say the country is heartily tired of wars, and can be easily pacified, especially as there are no military adventurers of ability in Mexico—there not being one of the whole number capable of planning a campaign or handling a single brigade when pitted against a general of any foreign service.

THE ANTICIPATED ABDICATION.

We have all sorts of rumors here, but nothing reliable. The Emperor's abdication is considered certain, but will not take place for some months yet. Bazaine, I think, will leave next month.

American intervention is prayed for by all classes as the only means of pacifying the country, and rendering life and property secure. Yankees will prove of some account in Mexico yet.

MAX TO HEAD HIS TROOPS.

The *Estafette* asserts that his Majesty is resolved to put himself at the head of the national army to fight the rebels.

General Almonte had resigned the position of Minister to Paris, but his resignation had not yet been accepted.

TAMPICO TO BE RETAKEN.

General Mejia left on the 12th, to take command of the Third Division at San Luis. Active measures were to be taken against Tampico.

RUMORED REVOLUTION IN CHIHUAHUA.

Rumors were current that a part of the Juarist garrison at Chihuahua had pronounced in favor of Ortega, after killing the Governor Tenazes and causing Juarez to fly to Paso del Norte.

A new programme, conservative in its political sense, is promised daily by the Imperial Government.

The *Era*, however, announces that Maximilian would soon leave on his projected journey to San Luis.

Palacios remained Governor of the State of Chihuahua. He is a friend of Ortega, and is the author of a protest against the further continuance in office of Juarez as President.

At last accounts Escobedo was at Monterey, and had imposed several loans on the population, and emaciation had been greater at Saltillo than at Monterey.—*New York Herald*

The Empress Charlotte's Fortune—King Leopold's Will.

(*From Courrier du Commerce of Brussels, Sept.* 18.)

The Empress Charlotte, whether she remain at Miramar to await the Emperor Maximilian, as some assert, or whether she return to Mexico, will not visit Brussels. The day after the departure of the Empress from Paris for Miramar, MM. Jules Van Praet and Conway, two of the testamentary executors of the late King Leopold, left Brussels for Miramar, to confer with her Majesty on the subject of the deceased monarch's will. By law the executor have a year and a week from the date of the death to perform their office.

It was to obtain the approval of the Empress to the steps already taken that these gentlemen visited Miramar. Up to the present the work of the executors has been slow and embarrassed. Their mission appears likely to be as long and difficult as that of M. Dupin, the executor of Louis Philippe.

The difficulty is principally in the precautions required to prevent the publicity of the will, which is reported to contain, besides general dispositions and numerous special legacies, some political considerations of very grave import.

GENERAL SANTA ANNA'S MOVEMENTS.

The recent movements of Santa Anna have caused great commotion among the sympathizers with the cause of the Mexican republic. Yesterday his headquarters was thronged with parties representing all classes of interests, but the chances of obtaining further information as to the designs or doings of the General-in-chief become slimmer every day. The chiefs of the Fenian organization are almost daily to be met at the headquarters on Staten Island.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

Yesterday Santa Anna received, among other tenders of service, the following communication:—

No. 120 MACDOUGAL STREET, Oct. 3.—To His Excellency Don Antonio Santa Anna:—Sir:—Seeing your earnest efforts to drive the foreign invader from the soil of your native land, I respectfully beg to tender you my sword and my hearty sympathy and co-operation in behalf of Mexican independence. As the President of the Knights of the Golden Circle, I think I can furnish you many valuable and true friends who will not desert your cause. I am to well known to say more, and less I could not say, as I was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Constitution of 1857. (Under which Comonfort acted as President.—Ed) I have the honor to be, your Excellency.

GEO. BICKLEY, of Virginia.

President of the K. G. C., and late of the C. S. A.

COLONIZATION POLICY OF SANTA ANNA.

General Sweeney called on Santa Anna yesterday afternoon. It appears that Santa Anna has included in his plans the project of settling in Mexico a large body of Irish and Germans. He expresses his ideas in this respect very freely. First, their military and land support is invaluable; next, they can readily be induced, after the campaign, to settle upon the rich lands of the *tierras templadas* and interior of Mexico; and finally, he calculates that it will be easier in this way to lay the basis of a closer connection with the English-speaking republic of the North, upon which Mexico must lean for some time to come.

He considers the white population of Mexico much too small in proportion to the other races; and, after the expulsion of the invader, he places colonization next upon his programme. There is no doubt but that a large number of the Fenians will enter into his views on this subject. So Canada may disband her militia and rest easy. This is important when viewed in presence of Napoleon's letter to Marshal Forey, dated at Fontainebleau, July 2, 1863, laying down the imperial policy of checking the expansion of the United States in the direction of the Gulf.

SENTIMENTS OF THE ORTEGA PARTY.

REPORTED ADHESION OF THE CITIZENS OF MATAMORAS TO GENERAL ORTEGA.

The partisans of General Ortega in New York were yesterday unusually elated owing to the reception of private despatches from their Liberal friends in Mexico, the intelligence at hand announcing that the chiefs in and about Matamoras had expressed their resolve to rally around Ortega. It is stated that official documents and all details pertaining to the subject will reach this city within a few days; but as we have details from our own correspondents from the region indicated, and which contain no mention of these matters, they are to be received with many grains of allowance.

THE FEELING TOWARDS SANTA ANNA.

There is no concealing the fact that the partisans of General Ortega are filled with a bitter hatred towards Santa Anna. The latter chieftain is described to be an emissary of the French Government and a deadly foe to the Liberals. Though Santa Anna is reported to have repeatedly offered his services and co-operation to Ortega, the latter has invariably declined to accept either, the general opinion being that the first named Mexican would not dare set his foot on the soil of his country, even if his adhesion to the Ortega faction were unfeigned and unmarred by any *arriere pensee*.

It is stated that Secretary Seward recently authorized General Ortega to deny officially any declaration to the effect that Santa Anna ever had any diplomatic intercourse either with the Secretary of State or with the United States Government, and that the General is in possession of documents that can be published at any moment for the purpose of showing the true position occupied by Santa Anna. As an instance of the great unpopularity of the latter among the Mexicans of this city, it is averred that when he required a secretary he was literally unable to find an assistant among any of his fellow-citizens, and was compelled to accept the aid of Naphygi.

GENERAL ORTEGA ABOUT TO QUIT NEW YORK.

It is believed the General proposes to leave the city within a few days, the tenor of the news received relative to the adhesion of the citizens of Matamoras being likely to hasten his departure. With General Ortega are at present about twenty-five Mexican officers, among whom may be mentioned General Huerta, General Quezada, Colonels Ortega, Togno, Fernisse, and Lieutenant-Colonel Huerta.

Many of the Generals partisans, who were, at last accounts, awaiting the arrival of Ortega in Texas, are now at Matamoras. Among the most prominent of the Liberals believed to be in anxious expectation of Ortega's appearance on Mexican soil, are Generals Patoni, Poinet, Friete, Nigrete, Senor Palacee, Governor of Chihuahua, and others, who have rallied around Canales, pending the appearance of Ortega in Mexico.—*N. Y Herald.*

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.

To estop controversy as to which party gained in the town elections of Monday, we give below a list of *all* the towns which voted on that day, so far as we have returns. We have before us the Hartford *Times*, New Haven *Register*, and other Copperhead organs, and give them all they claim—often, we are confident, incorrectly. Here is a full alphabetical list:—

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.
Avon.	Anderson,
Bozrah,	Andover,
Brooklyn,	Bethlem,
Chester,	Bristol,
Colchester,	Bethlehem,
Cornwall,	Branford,
Chatham,	Burlington,
Danbury (gain),	Canton.
Derby (gain),	Cheshire,
Durham,	Cromwell.
East Haddam,	East Granby,
East Haven,	Granby (gain),
East Windsor.	Glaston bury (gain),
East Lyme (gain),	Greenwich (gain),
Enfield,	Haddam,
Essex,	Hartland,
Ereliford.	Hartford,
Guilford (gain),	Hamden,
Griswold,	Killingworth.
Groton,	Lisbon,
Ledyard (gain),	Marborough,
Lyme,	Middletown (gain),
Meriden (gain),	Milford.
Middlefield (gain),	Naugatuck,
Montville,	Simsbury,
Madison (gain),	Somers,
New Britain,	Southbury,
New Canaan,	Tolland,
New Hartford,	Wal inford,
New London (gain),	Waterbury,
New Milford (gain),	Windsor Locks,
Norfolk.	Wa'cott.
North Haven.	Waterford—38.
Norwalk (gain),	
Norwich (gain),	
North Stonington.	
Old Saybrook.	
Orange.	
Plymouth,	
Portland (gain),	
Preston,	
Putnam,	
Pomfret,	
Plainfield,	
Redding,	
Saybrook,	
Seymour (gain),	
Stonington,	
Southington (gain),	
Stratford (gain),	
Stamford (gain),	
Suffield (gain),	
Torrington,	
Thompson,	
West Corawall,	
West Hartford,	
Winchester,	
Woodbridge (gain),	
Woodstock—60.	

—These returns are not made up to serve a purpose—they are *all* that have reached us—and they are not so favorable to the Republicans as the votes cast would indicate. Thus, Danbury, which was lost at the State election, is now regained by 130 majority; and the majorities in New London, Stamford, Meriden, and other such towns, are unusually heavy. No fair man who scrutinizes the returns as we have done can doubt that the people of Connecticut are more decidedly Republican than they were last April.—*New York Tribune.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SUNDAY CAR QUESTION.

Argument in Behalf of the Sanctity of the Sabbath—Affidavits by those who Favor the Running of the Cars.

Supreme Court in Equity—Judge Strong.—The case of John Sparhawk *et al.* vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company, was called this morning for argument.

The argument on behalf of the complainants was commenced by C. Stuart Patterson, Esq. He referred at opening to the stockholders' bill, which we published on Tuesday last. He argued that under the act of 1794, and the decisions made thereunder, the running of the cars on Sunday is prohibited. The defendants contend that they are empowered to run their cars on Sunday, by reason of a mail contract with the General Government. But this corporation has no power to enter into such a contract.

Under the statute of 1864, the Company is made subject to the ordinances of Philadelphia, one of which, passed in 1857, and before the charter of the Company, prohibits the carrying of anything but passengers on the street railways. Neither has the General Government the power to authorize its agents to pass over the streets of the city without being subject to the municipal authorities. And if Congress has the power to authorize the carrying of the mails through the streets on Sunday, this does not authorize the railway company to go beyond the terms of their contract by carrying passengers for hire. It is not even necessary that they should run their cars for that purpose, as the mails could be carried in any other kind of conveyance.

Mr. Patterson then adverted to the bill filed by private individuals who owned property along the route of the railway, and who had been disturbed in the privacy of their homes, as well as at their public worship in the churches. He disclaimed any intention of basing the case of the complainants on the abstract bearing of the question, placing it entirely on the right of every citizen of Philadelphia to free and undisturbed enjoyment of the Sabbath.

W. J. McElroy, Esq., continued the argument in behalf of the complainants, contending that the defendants were in court as the open violators of the law, while the complainants came into Court as its supporters, claiming the protection of their rights. He reviewed the entire history of the Sunday laws for the past one hundred and eighty-four years during which long period their spirit had remained the same, although their outward form had undergone many changes.

To show that the defendants were by implication in their charter restricted to running their cars on week days alone, he cited a case decided in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania where a liquor dealer claimed the right to sell liquors on the Sabbath, because his license did not expressly limit him to six days in the week. The decision of the Court was in opposition to his claim.

In 10 Harris, 109, the driver of a omnibus was fined for driving his stage on the Sabbath, the Court maintaining that it was, in all respects, similar to any other menial employment. In 2 Grant, 511, the Supreme Court expressly decided that the running of a passenger car on the Sabbath was an open violation of the act of 1794. Compensation was not a sufficient remedy, the Court maintained, since all persons and corporations who found their labor on the Sabbath remunerative, would willingly pay the fine provided by law.

Mr. McElroy then adverted to the liberality of the State to this Company in the terms of the charter granted them. The list of streets over which the Company are entitled to run their cars covers nearly three pages of a printed octavo pamphlet. The charter was first granted in 1804, and each Legislature since then has been appealed to for an increase of privileges, and not in vain.

The Company knows how they are in the wrong is proved by the fact, that last winter they appealed to the Legislature for the additional privilege of running on Sunday. The bill introduced to provide for the running of the cars on Sunday was referred to the Senate Committee on Vice and Immorality, who reported a resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 23 to 7, declaring the laws should not be so altered as to allow it. In the House of Representatives a bill providing for the submission of the question to the people was rejected by a vote of 50 to 36.

The means by which the Company have overriden the law was characterized by Mr. McElroy as a massive subterfuge. The Company, by their mail contract, are authorized to make three trips in the morning and three in the evening, but gradually they came to running their cars all day.

Mr. McElroy then read the affidavits which had been filed in support of the bill of complainants, testifying to the interruption of public worship caused by the running of the cars on Sunday.

A great number of affidavits in behalf of the defendants were read by their counsel. The following are among the most important, and give a general idea of the whole:—

William V. McGrath, President of the Company, in his affidavit, says:—

"I know that a contract was entered into with the United States Government for performing the local mail service of this city.

"The performance of this service demands the use of three cars twice in the day on Sunday, to wit: three cars in the afternoon between 5½ and 8½ o'clock A. M., and three cars in the afternoon between 5½ and 8½ o'clock P. M.

"That since the execution of said contract the company defendant have carried the mails in accordance therewith, receiving letters from, and delivering letters to all the various sub Post Offices or stations named therein.

"That as many as sixteen thousand persons have been carried over the line upon a Sunday, mainly women and children."

William H. Nolen says:—"I have seen the Rev. Albert Barnes, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Washington square, driven through the streets in a wagon or carriage on Sunday, and remarked at the time, to a friend who was with me, that the wagon driven over the cobble stones made more noise than the passenger railway car run without bells."

Samuel Clapp, a conductor on the road, says:—

"During the period of running the cars on Sundays, many persons have ridden in my car to and from church. Almost every Sunday I have carried passengers to the church in Seventh street, below Arch. I know this, because I have seen them go up the steps of the church, after alighting from the car, and from the fact, too, that on rainy Sundays I have been asked by them to stop directly in front of the church. I have carried passengers from church in seven streets, above Brown.

"I have carried many passengers on Sundays who have asked me to let them out at the nearest point to St. Ann's Church, at Richmond. I remember on one rainy Sunday night I carried two ladies who got out of my car at Rev. Mr Barnes' Church, Washington Square, and went into that church. Until recently, when the time of my car was changed, I carried, every Sunday morning, two clergymen and three or four lady Sunday-school teachers. I know they were clergymen and teachers from what they and other persons in the cars told me."

Sparhawk vs Union Passenger Railway Company.—John U. Gilier, who resides at No. 738 S. Tenth street, and is a pewholder in St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets says:—

"I have attended divine worship at said church since the cars of the second and third Streets Passenger Railway Company have been running on Sundays directly in front of the church; that they have not annoyed or distracted me during service; that, on the contrary, I have not even been conscious, while in church of the act of their running.

"I have attended divine service in said church on Thanksgiving-days, Christmas and other days in the week when the cars were running along two sides of the church at short intervals, and with be is attached to the horses, and have not been disturbed or annoyed there during the service.

"The running of street cars on Sunday would, in my judgment, enhance the value of church property, especially in the eastern part of the city, increase congregations and aid public worship, by enabling many to attend at such worship who would otherwise be unable to do so.

"I regard the running of the cars on Sunday as every way beneficial to myself and the public at large by facilitating the going to church, when places of worship are at distant points from places of residence; by enabling those who are closely confined during the week to enjoy the advantage of a change of air; by making intercourse between friends and relatives residing at distant parts more easy; and by affording facilities for innocent and healthful recreation in place of that which a large class of the community indulge in, in the absence of the cars on that day."

There were thirty-one others, of similar purport.

John C. Clifton, residing at No. 142 North Ninth street, avers "that the running of said cars on Sunday has not in any way disturbed me, my family, or the residents of the house."

This affidavit was also subscribed to by 267 other persons living along the route of the Company's track, and another of similar import by 76 others.

Twelve persons deposed that the running of street cars on the Sabbath in other cities is not regarded as a nuisance, and that they are used alike by clergymen and citizens.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader—J. Atlee White vs. The Commonwealth National Bank. Before reported. The trial of this case still continues, the defense having opened yesterday. In addition to the defense as set forth in our previous report, it is alleged on behalf of the Bank that the missing box was redelivered to Mr. White personally, on the 9th of September, by the paying teller, at the counter of the bank.

District Court—Judge Hare—Bridget McCarty vs. Francis E. Crawford and Edmund Barsdal. An action to recover for services rendered. Verdict for plaintiff, $250.

District Court—Judge Stroud—William Lippincott vs. Rodman Carter. An action for alleged damages sustained in false imprisonment. On trial.

George Thomas, administrator of John R. Thomas, deceased, vs. Rhoads T. Dunn, administrator of Joseph J. Money, deceased. An action on mortgage. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,93 25.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—Samuel Brown and Wm. Williams pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of twelve pairs of boots, valued at $20, the property of W. W. Perne & Co., No. 623 Market street. These two boys were observed by one of the firm sitting on a box containing the boots, in front of the store. Thinking that they were unnoticed, they moved the box into the entry of the store next door. They then walked to Seventh street, and came back for the box. They had not taken it far before they were arrested.

Martin Uoch was charged with assault and battery upon Lewis Tahiman. The prosecutor testified as follows:—On the night of the last Friday in August, he went into his beer garden, and found Uloch there. He told him to leave, saying that if he did not go out quietly, he would put him out by force. Uloch refusing to go out, he, the prosecutor, attempted to put him out, when he pulled out a knife, and plunged it into the shoulder of the prosecutor.

It was after dark, and Tahiman had some difficulty in discovering who it was that stabbed him, not being acquainted with the defendant. Tahiman obtained a knife from Uloch, and discovered blood upon it. The physician who dressed the wound said that it was a very deep one, about three inches deep, but not in itself dangerous. On trial.

The Cholera at Nashville—Dreadful Scenes.

The Louisville *Journal* says:—The merciless King of Terrors still holds high carnival at Nashville. With cool bracing weather there comes but a slight abatement of the terrible epidemic. Notwithstanding the assertion by the *Banner*, that not over a thousand people have left that city in consequence of the "dreadful pestilence," we have it on the authority of many prominent and trustworthy citizens of that place, that not less than ten thousand persons have sought refuge in the interior of Tennessee and in neighboring cities. Our correspondent, who has just arrived from Nashville, represents the mortality as even greater than reported. Business is almost entirely at a "dead lock," and the streets, in their deserted appearance, sadly bespeak the calamitous effects of cholera. Nowhere, perhaps, in the country, has the epidemic proven more fatal. The physicians of the city are overworked. Three have fallen victims to the disease, and three others are lying ill. The municipal authorities are undoubtedly sadly at fault in failing to disinfect and cleanse in time. While other cities of the country have expended thousands in this direction, the extent of the efforts put forth in Nashville has been the burning of a few gallons of tar. The alleys and streets in the suburbs are offensively filthy. The gloom that enshrouds the city is that of a night of disaster, through which the people grope in fear and trembling, neglecting even the plainest dictates of sober thought—care and cleanliness.

The Devil Turned Saint.

CARD FROM MR. F. WOOD.

To the Electors of the Ninth Congressional District:—I present myself to you as a candidate for Representative in Congress.

I am not the nominee, nor shall I ask to be, of any party, faction, or convention.

If elected, I shall be as independent as a representative as I am independent as a candidate.

I would not accept a seat in Congress at this time obtained in any other way.

I desire the election as a popular rebuke to those who uttered the malicious falsehood that, during the war, I was a "Rebel sympathizer" and disunionist; and also to be placed in an official position where, unrestrained by party-an obligations, I may follow the dictates of my own judgment for the public good.

My guide will be the Constitution, as understood and expounded by the fathers of the republic. On those other grave matters which are not defined in that instrument, I shall favor a permanent disposition of the unsettled questions affecting the status of the Southern States and people, which shall forever remove all sectional or other differences. I want the principles determined by the war to be speedily recognized and conformed to, so that we may proceed to a serious consideration of the many other interests too long neglected, which vitally affect our prosperity. We have great national resources yet undeveloped, a heavy public debt to liquidate, a grievous burden of taxation to lessen, a depreciated currency to redeem, our foreign and domestic commerce to enlarge, new enterprises to open and encourage, and the yet higher obligation to perform of reaching the position which the Almighty designed for us, of being the first among the nations of the earth in progress, civilization, national prosperity and freedom. FERNANDO WOOD.

New York, October, 1866.

OBITUARY.

Rear-Admiral Gregory.

Rear-Admiral Gregory, of the American Navy, one of the most distinguished officers in the service, died this morning, about 1 o'clock, at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, of inflammation of the bowels. The Admiral was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, and at the time of his death was seventy-seven years of age. He entered the service in 1809, and served in the war of 1812 as a lieutenant, and distinguished himself on the lakes. He also served during the Mexican war as commander of the *Raritan* frigate. During the war he was superintendent of ironclad vessels-of-war. He had been 55 years and 11 months in the service of his country. Admiral Gregory at the time of his death was the third in rank on the retired list. He possessed rare qualities as a captain, and none was more respected and revered in his profession.

Organization of a Battalion for Service Against the Indians.—Brevet brigadier-General James H. Carleton, commanding the District of New Mexico, has issued an order for the organization of New Mexican volunteers for service against hostile Indians on the northern frontier of New Mexico. The officers and men have been selected from the two regiments of New Mexican Volunteers now in service, the rank and file to be of men whose respective terms of service have not expired. General Christopher Carson, Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, and Colonel of the 1st New Mexican Volunteer Cavalry, has been selected to command the battalion, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Death of a German Astronomer.—The death of Hermann Goldschmidt, a German astronomer of celebrity, is announced. He was born at Frankfort on-the-Main, June 17, 1802. He studied painting in Paris, under Schmorr and Cornelius, and, in 1836, became a permanent resident of that city. In 1847 he began to devote himself to astronomy, since when he has discovered ten asteroids, and has pointed out over ten thousand stars that were wanting in the celestial maps of the Academy of Berlin. His discoveries were made with an ordinary spy-glass, from his attic studio. The French Academy bestowed on him its grand astronomical prize.

Paper Mills.—In the United States there are 750 paper mills in active operation. They produce 270,000,000 pounds of paper, which, at an average of ten cents per pound, would be worth $27,000,000. As it requires about a pound and one-half of rags to make one pound of paper, there are consumed by these mills 400,000,000 pounds of rags in a single year. If we estimate the rags to cost four cents per pound, there would be a profit of $11,000,000 in this branch of manufacturing.

The Cost of Living in New York.—House rents are still enormous in New York, the rates ranging from $1500 to $3500 a year for unfurnished tenements in good neighborhoods. The prices demanded by the boarding-house keepers are even more extravagant than those asked by landlords—suites of two or three rooms being held at from $100 to $200 a week, or from $5000 to $10,000 a year for families of moderate size.

THIRD EDITION

THE MEXICAN LOAN.

Official Announcement from the Secretary of Legation.

MEXICAN LEGATION, WASHINGTON, October 4.—The Minister of the Mexican republic having been informed that some parties are representing themselves as authorized to make contracts or issue bonds in behalf of the said republic, and binding the same, the public are hereby cautioned and respectfully notified that no contract of any kind, nor any bonds purporting to be concluded or issued in this country in behalf of Mexico, are or ever can be considered valid and binding on the Mexican republic, unless they be approved by its Minister accredited near the Government of the United States; this condition being in accordance with specific instructions received from the Mexican Government.

IGNACIO MARISCAL,
Secretary of the Legation.

The official letter from the Mexican Legation was issued in consequence of an attempt of several parties in New York to put spurious bonds on the market, which has a tendency to injure the Liberal cause.

There is but one authorized agent in the United States making purchases for the Republic of Mexico, and he acts under the only power recognized by our Government, and under the instruction and approval of the Mexican Minister, Senor Romero. The only financial agents of the Republic of Mexico are S. W. Cortes & Co., No. 57 Broadway, New York.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3.—Queen Emma visited the fortifications in the harbor to-day, as a guest of the Collector of the Port.

A letter from the Western Union Extension Telegraph party, dated St. Michaels, Northwest Coast, August 20, says:—The ships from San Francisco have not yet arrived, but are expected daily. The telegraph employes have had no direct news from the outer world for more than a year. Colonel Hunicott, leader of the St. Michael's party, died suddenly at Mulatto bay last May. The remainder of the party are well, have stores in plenty, and the Russian officers have treated the party with great kindness and hospitality.

Three State Conventions are now in session at Carson, viz., the Union State Convention, the Johnson Union Convention, and the Democratic State Convention.

A. W. Carpenter, President of the California State Telegraph Company, is among the passengers arrived on the steamer *Golden City* to-day.

One hundred thousand pounds of the fall clip of wool were sold last week at 14@16c. ₱ lb.

Wheat is firm at 150@155 ₱ 100 lbs.

Arrived, ship *Victoria*, Crap, from Glasgow.

Mining stocks are dull. Cholar Potosi, $118; Yellow Jacket, $742; Imperial, $84; Ophir, $190; Savage, $1130; Legal-tenders unchanged.

Coles Bashford has been elected delegate to Congress from Arizona by a majority of 300.

Suicidal.

HUDSON, N. Y., October 4.—The wife of John D. Wager, of Ghent, in this county, hanged herself yesterday morning in an outhouse. She had been laboring under depression of spirits for some time.

HUDSON, N. Y., October 4.—A gentleman of this city, whose name is withheld, was married on Tuesday evening last, and the same night attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. His recovery is doubtful.

Arrival of the "Britannia."

NEW YORK, October 4.—The steamer *Britannia*, from Glasgow, has arrived.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, October 4, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 59@59¼, a slight advance; Catawissa preferred at 32¼@32½, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 33¼, no change.

In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 111¾ was bid for old 5-20s; 111½ for 6s of 1881; 106 for 7-30s; and 99½ for 10-40s. City loans were in demand; the new issue sold largely at 99½@99¾.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 21½; 68 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for West Philadelphia; 17½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we heard of no sales.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 59, no change; 29¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 37½ for preferred do., 121 for Morris Canal preferred, 14½ for Susquehanna Canal, and 56¼ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148½; 11 A. M., 148¾; 12 M., 148¾; 1 P. M., 148¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$1000 N Pa 6s	92½	100 sh Cata pf	32¼
100 sh Reading	b30 58 94	100 sh do	2d 32½
100 sh do	s60 58½		

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s new	99½	100 sh Reading	b30 59
$500 do	99½	100 sh do	59
$1000 do	b5 99½	100 sh do	c 59
$2000 do	99½	100 sh do	b5nt 59½
$10000 do	s5wn 99½	100 sh do	b5nt 59
$2000 do	99½	100 sh do	c 59
$300 do	99½	200 sh do	lots. 59
$1000 do	99½	200 sh do	b30 59
$7000 do	99½	600 sh Corn Planter	44
$300 Leh 6s	92½	50 sh Leh Nav	59
$2000 Pa R 2d mt 6s	96	100 sh do	b5 59
400 sh Caldwell	c 2	348 sh Pa R	lots. 57½
200 sh Cata pf	lots 32¼	100 sh Fulton Coal	6¾
200 sh do	lots b30 32¼	100 sh 13th & 15th	21½
100 sh do	s30 32¼		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, October 4.—There is a very firm feeling in the Flour Market, and a steady demand for home consumption, but a total absence of any demand for exportation; sales of 300 bbls., including superfine, at $7 75@8 75; old and new stock extras at $9@11; Northwestern extra family at $12 50@12 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $13 50@14 50; and fancy brands at $15@16 50, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6@6 50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

Wheat is scarce and in fair request at yesterday's quotations; small sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2 95@3 05; white ranges from $3 10 to $3 25. Rye is steady, at $1 15 for Western, and $1 18 for Pennsylvania. In Corn there is less activity; sales of yellow at $1 10; and Western mixed at $1 08. Oats have again advanced; sales of 5000 bush. Southern at 59c. afloat.

2000 bush. Barley sold on private terms.

There is no change to notice in the market for Seeds; new Clover is selling at $7@7 50; 400 bush. Timothy sold at $3 06@3 75. Flaxseed has declined; sales of 800 bush. at $3 37½@3 30.

Whiskey is unchanged; small sales of Western at $2 44.

Decrease of Savings Banks in France.—The number of savings banks in France is falling off.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY

GREAT SPEECH OF

SENATOR SUMNER,

Delivered at Boston, Mass., October 2d.

SCATHING REVIEW OF "MY POLICY."

The President a Usurper.

THE ONLY TRUE PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

A Lesson from History.

SOUTHERN STATE GOVERNMENTS NOT REPUBLICAN IN FORM.

Universal Suffrage Demanded.

"THE ONE-MAN POWER VERSUS CONGRESS."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BOSTON, October 2.—There was a large audience assembled in the Music Hall in this city this evening, to listen to a lecture upon "The One-Man Power vs. Congress," by Hon. Charles Sumner. The speech was prepared some weeks since for delivery at the Republican State Convention; but on that occasion Mr. Sumner failed to appear, and he has since worked it over in the form of a lecture. After being introduced to the audience, he spoke as follows:—

Speech of Mr. Sumner.

Mr. President:—It is now more than a year since I had the honor of addressing my fellow-citizens of Massachusetts. On that occasion I dwelt on what seemed to be the proper policy towards the States recently in rebellion, insisting that it was our duty, while renouncing indemnity for the past, to obtain at least security for the future; and this security, I maintained, could be found only in the exclusion of ex-Rebels from political power, and in irreversible guarantees especially applicable to the national freedman. During the intervening months the country has been agitated by this question, which was perplexed by an unexpected difference between the President and Congress. The President insists upon installing ex-Rebels in political power, and sets at naught the claim of guarantees and the idea of security for the future, while he denies to Congress any control over this question, and takes it all to himself. Congress has asserted its control, and has endeavored to shut out ex-Rebels from political power and to establish guarantees, to the end that there might be security for the future. Meanwhile, the States recently in rebellion, with the exception of Tennessee, are without representation in Congress. Thus stands the case.

THE TWO PARTIES IN THE CONTROVERSY.

The two parties in the controversy are the President on the one side, and the people of the United States in Congress assembled on the other side; the first representing the Executive, the second representing the Legislative. It is the One-Man Power vs. Congress. Of course, each of these performs its part in the Government; but, until now, it has always been supposed that the Legislative gave the law to the Executive, and not that the Executive gave the law to the Legislative. Perhaps this irrational assumption becomes more astonishing when it is considered that the actual President, besides being the creature of an accident, is inferior in ability and character, while the House of Representatives is eminent in both respects. A President, who has already sunk below any other President, even Buchanan, madly undertakes to give the law to a House of Representatives which, there is reason to believe, is the best that has sat since the formation of the Constitution. Thus, in looking at the parties, we are tempted to exclaim:—Such a President d

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

once used in the British Parliament and revived by Mr. Webster, furnish the key to our duty:—

"I hear a lion in the lobby roar;
Say, Mr Speaker, shall I shut the door?
Or shall we rather let the monster in,
Then see if we can shut him out again?"

I am against letting the monster in until he is no longer terrible in mouth or paw.

NO UNNECESARY DELAY.

But, while holding this ground, I desire to disclaim every sentiment of vengeance or punishment, and also every thought of delay or procrastination. Here I do not yield to the President or to any other person. Nobody can be more anxious than I am to see this chasm closed forever. There is a long way and a short way. There is a long time and a short time. If there be any whose policy is for the longest way or for the longest time, I am not of the number. I am for the shortest way and also for the shortest time. And I object to the interference of the President, because, whether intentionally or unintentionally, he interposes delay and keeps the chasm open. More than all others the President, by his officious assumptions, has lengthened the way and lengthened the time. Of this there can be no doubt.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

From all quarters we learn that after the surrender of Lee the Rebels were ready for any terms if they could escape with their lives. They were vanquished and they knew it. The Rebellion was crushed and they knew it. They hardly expected to save a small fraction of their property. They did not expect to save their political power. They were too sensible not to see that participants in rebellion could not pass at once into the partnership of Government. They made up their minds to exclusion; they were submissive. There was nothing they would not do, even to the extent of enfranchising their freedmen and providing for them homesteads. Had the national Government merely taken advantage of this plastic condition, it might have stamped equal rights upon the whole people as upon molten wax, while it fixed the immutable conditions of permanent peace. The question of reconstruction would have been settled before it arose. It is sad to think that this was not done. Perhaps in all history there is no instance of such an opportunity lost. Truly should our country say in penitential supplication, "We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done." Do not take this on my authority. Listen to those on the spot, who have seen with their own eyes. A brave officer of our army wrote to me from Alabama, as follows:—

I believe the mass of the people could have been easily controlled if none of the excepted classes had received pardon. These classes did not expect anything more than late, and even feared for that. Let me condense the whole subject. At the surrender the South could have been moulded at will; but it is now as stiff-necked and rebellious as ever.

In the same vein another officer testifies from Texas as follows:—

There is one thing, however, that is making against the speedy return of quietness not only in this State, but throughout the entire South, and that is the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. It is doing more to unsettle this country than people who are not practical observers of the workings have any idea of. Before this policy was made known the people were prepared to accept anything. They expected to be treated as Rebels, their leaders being punished and the property of others confiscated. But the moment it was made known all their assurance returned. Rebels have again become arrogant and exacting; treason stalks through the land unabashed.

This testimony might be multiplied indefinitely. From city and country, from highway and byway there is but one voice. When, therefore, the President, in opprobrious terms, complains of Congress as interposing delay, I reply to him, "No, sir, it is you who, by unexpected and most perverse assumptions, have put off the glad day of security and reconciliation, which is so much longed for. It is you who have inaugurated anew that malignant sectionalism, which, so long as it exists, will keep this Union divided, in fact, if not in name. Sir, you are the disunionists."

THE PRESIDENTIAL POLICY FOUNDED ON TWO BLUNDERS.

Glance, if you please, at that Presidential policy—so constantly called "my policy"—which is now so vehemently pressed upon the country, and you will find that it pivots on at least two alarming blunders, as can be easily seen; first, in setting up the one-man power as the source of jurisdiction over this great question; and secondly, in using the one-man power for the restoration of Rebels to place and influence, so that good Unionists, whether white or black, are rejected, and the Rebellion itself is revived in the new Government. Each of these assumptions is an enormous blunder. You will see that I use a mild term to characterize such a double-headed usurpation.

THE ONE-MAN POWER.

Pray, sir, where in the Constitution do you find any sanction of the one-man power as the source of this extraordinary jurisdiction? I had always supposed that the President was the Executive, bound to see the laws faithfully executed, but not empowered to make laws. The Constitution expressly says:—"The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America." But the legislative power is elsewhere. According to the Constitution, "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." And yet the President has assumed legislative power, even to the extent of making laws and constitutions for States. You all know that, at the close of the war, when the Rebel States were without lawful governments, he assumed to supply them. In this business of reconstruction he assumed to determine who should vote, and also to affix conditions for adoption by the conventions. Look, if you please, at the character of this assumption. The President, from the executive mansion at Washington, reaches his long executive arm into certain States and dictates their Constitutions.

Surely there is nothing executive in this assumption. It is not even military. It is legislative, pure and simple, and nothing else. It is an attempt by the one-man power to do what can be done only by the legislative branch of the Government. And yet so perverse is the President in absorbing to himself all power over the reconstruction of the Rebel States, that he insists that Congress must accept his word without addition or subtraction. He can impose conditions; Congress cannot. He can determine who shall vote; Congress cannot. His jurisdiction is not only complete, but exclusive. If all this be so, then has our President a most extraordinary power, never before dreamed of. He may exclaim with Louis XIV:—"The State, it is I;" while, like this magnificent king, he sacrifices the innocent and repeals that fatal crime, the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His whole "policy" is a "revocation" of all that has been promised, and all that we have a right to expect. Here it is well to note a distinction, which is not without importance in the discussion in issue between the President and Congress.

Nobody doubts that the President may during war govern any conquered territory as Commander-in-Chief, and for this purpose he may detail any military officer as military governor. But it is one thing to govern a State temporarily by military power, and quite another thing to create a Constitution for a State which shall continue when the military power has expired. The former is a military act, and belongs to the President. The latter is a civil act, and belongs to Congress. On this distinction I stand, and this is not the first time that I have asserted it. Of course the governments set up in this illegitimate way are necessarily illegitimate, except so far as they may acquire validity from time or subsequent recognition. It needs no learned Chief Justice of North Carolina solemnly to declare this. It is manifest from the nature of the case. But this illegitimacy becomes still more manifest when it is known that the Constitutions which the President orders and tries to cram upon Congress have never been submitted to a popular vote. Each is the naked offspring of an illegitimate convention called into being by the President in the exercise of an illegitimate power. There is another provision of the Constitution by which, according to a judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, this question is referred to Congress and not to the President.

I refer to the provision that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican government." On these words Chief Justice Taney, speaking for the Supreme Court, has adjudged "that it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State; as the United States guarantee to each State a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in a State before it can determine whether it is republican or not; and that undoubtedly a military government established as the permanent government of a State would not be a republican government, and it would be the duty of Congress to overthrow it." (Luther vs. Borden, 7 Howard, Rep. 42.) But the President sets at naught this commanding text of the Constitution, reinforced by this positive judgment of the Supreme Court, and claims this extraordinary power for himself, to the exclusion of Congress. He is "the United States." In him the republic is manifest. He can do all. Congress can do nothing. And now the whole country is summoned by the President to recognize State governments created by constitutions thus illegitimate in origin and character.

Without considering if they contain the proper elements of security for the future, or if they are republican in form; and without any inquiry into the validity of their adoption; nay, in the very face of testimony showing that they contain no elements of security for the future—that they are not republican in form—and that they have never been adopted by the loyal people, we are commanded to accept them; and when we hesitate, the President himself, leading the outcry, assails us with angry vituperation, blunted, it must be confessed, by a coarseness without precedent and without bounds. It is well that such a cause has such an advocate. In thus setting up the one-man power as a source of jurisdiction over this great question, the President has committed a blunder of constitutional law, proceeding from an immense egotism, in which the little pronoun "I" plays a gigantic part. It is "I" vs. the people of the United States in Congress assembled. On this unnatural blunder I might say more; but I have said enough. My present purpose is accomplished if I make you see it clearly.

GIVING POWER TO EX REBELS.

The other blunder is of a different character. It is giving power to ex-Rebels at the expense of constant Unionists, white or black, and employing them in the work of reconstruction, so that the new governments continue to represent the Rebellion. This same blunder, when committed by one of the heroes of the war, was promptly overruled by the President himself; but Andrew Johnson now does what Sherman was not allowed to do. The blunder is strange and unaccountable. Here the evidence is constant and cumulative. It begins with his first proclamation, which was for the reconstruction of North Carolina. Holden was appointed Provisional Governor, an office unknown to the law, and for which there was no provision, although it was notorious that he had been a member of the convention which adopted the act of secession, and that he himself had signed it. Then came Perry, Provisional Governor of South Carolina, who, besides holding a judicial station under the Rebel Government, was one of its Commissioners of Impressments. I have a Rebel newspaper containing one of his advertisements in the latter character. There, also, was Parsons, Provisional Governor of Alabama, who, in 1863, introduced into the Legislature of that State formal resolutions tendering to Jefferson Davis "hearty thanks for his good labors in the cause of our common country, together with the assurance of continued support;" and afterwards, in 1864, denounced our national debt, exclaiming in the Legislature, "Does any sane man suppose we will consent to pay their (the United States) war debt, contracted in sending armies and navies to burn our towns and cities, to lay waste our country, whose soldiers have robbed and murdered our peaceful inhabitants?" Such were the men appointed by the President to institute loyal Governments. But this selection becomes more strange and unaccountable when it is considered that all this was done in defiance of law. There is a recent enactment of Congress which requires that no person shall be appointed to any office of the United States unless such office has been created by law. And there is another enactment of Congress which provides that all officers, civil or military, before entering upon their official duties or receiving any salary or compensation, shall take an oath declaring that they have held no office under the Rebellion, or given any aid thereto. In the face of these enactments, which are sufficiently explicit, the President began his work of reconstruction by appointing civilians to an office absolutely unknown to the law, when, besides, they could not take the required oath of office; and to complete the disregard of Congress, he fixed their salary and paid it out of the funds of the War Department. Of course such a proceeding was an instant encouragement and license to all ex-Rebels, no matter how much blood was on their hands. Rebellion was at a premium. It was easy to see that if these men were good enough to be Governors of States, in defiance of Congress, all others in the same political predicament would be good enough for the interior offices. And it was so. From top to bottom these States were organized by men who had been warring on their country. Ex-Rebels were appointed by the Governors or chosen by the people everywhere. Ex-Rebels sat in conventions and in legislatures. Ex-Rebels became judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and everything else, while the faithful Unionist, white or black, was rejected. As with Cordelia, his love was "according to his bond, nor more nor less;" but all this was of no avail.

How often during the war have I pleaded for such patriots, and urged you to every effort for their redemption; and now, when our arms have prevailed, it is they who are cast down, while the enemies of the republic are exalted. The pirate Semmes returns from his ocean cruise to be chosen Probate Judge in Alabama. In New Orleans the Rebel Mayor at the time the city surrendered to the national flag is once more Mayor, and employs his regained power in that terrible massacre which rises in judgment against the Presidential policy. Persons are returned to Congress whose service in the Rebellion makes it impossible for them to take the oath of office, as in the case of Georgia, who selects as Senators Herschel V. Johnson, who was a Senator of the Rebel Congress, and Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice-President of the Rebellion. These are but instances; but from these you may learn all. There is nothing in the reach of the President which he has not lavished on ex-Rebels. The power of pardon and amnesty, like the power of appointment, has been used for them by wholesale and retail. It would have been easy to affix a condition to every pardon, requiring that, before it took effect, the recipient should carve out of his estate a homestead for every one of his freedmen, and thus secure to each what they all covet so much, a piece of land.

But the President did no such thing, although, in the words of the old writ, "often requested so to do." Such a condition would have helped the loyal freedman, rather than the Rebel master. In the same spirit, while undertaking to determine who shall be voters, all colored persons, howsoever loyal, were disfranchised, while all white persons, except certain specified classes, although black with rebellion, were constituted voters on taking a simple oath of allegiance, thus giving to ex-Rebels a prevailing power. Partisans of the Presidential "policy" are in the habit of declaring that it is a continuation of the policy of the martyred Lincoln. This is a mistake. Would that he could rise from his bloody shroud to repel the calumny! But he has happily left his testimony behind, in words which all who have ears to hear can hear. On one occasion the martyr presented the truth bodily, when he said, in a suggestive metaphor, that we must "build up from the sound materials;" but his successor insists upon building from materials rotten with treason and gaping with rebellion.

On another occasion the martyr said that "an attempt to guarantee and protect a revived State government, constructed in whole or in preponderating part from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd." But this is the very thing which the President is now attempting. He is constructing State governments, not merely in preponderating part, but in whole, from the hostile element. Therefore, he departs openly from the policy of the martyred Lincoln. The martyr says to his successor that his policy is "simply absurd." He is right, although he might say more than this. Its absurdity is too apparent. It is as if, in abolishing the inquisition, the inquisitors had been continued under another name, and Torquemada had received a fresh license for cruelty. It is as if King William, after the overthrow of James II, had made the infamous Jeffries Lord Chancellor.

Common sense and common justice cry out against the outrage; and yet this is the Presidential "policy" now so passionately commended to the American people. Government, according to Aristotle, is a "partnership," and I accept this term as especially applicable to our Government. And now the President, in the exercise of the one-man power, decrees that communities lately in rebellion shall be taken at once into our "partnership." I object to the decree as dangerous to the republic. I am not against pardon, clemency, or magnanimity, except where they are at the expense of good men. I trust that they will always be practised; but I insist that recent Rebels shall not be admitted without proper precautions to the business of the firm. And I insist also that the one-man power shall not be employed to force them into the firm.

THE PRESIDENT INCONSISTENT WITH HIMSELF.

Such are two pivotal blunders of the President. It is not easy to see how he has fallen into these, so strong were his early professions the other way. The powers of Congress he had distinctly admitted. Thus, as early as 24th July, 1865, he had sent to Sharkey, acting by his appointment as Provisional Governor of Mississippi, this despatch:—"It must, however, be distinctly understood that the restoration to which your proclamation refers will be subject to the will of Congress." Nothing could be more positive; and he was equally positive against the restoration of the Rebels to power. You do not forget that, in accepting his nomination as Vice-President, he rushed forward to declare that the Rebel States must be remodelled; that confiscation must be enforced, and that Rebels must be excluded from the work of reconstruction. His language was plain and unmistakable. Announcing that "government must be fixed on the principles of eternal justice," he went on to declare that, "if the man who gave his influence and his means to destroy the Government should be permitted to participate in the great work of reorganization, then all the precious blood so freely poured out will have been wantonly spilled, and all our victories go for naught." True; very true. Then, in words of surpassing energy, he cried out that "the great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms," and that "traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration." Perhaps the true rule was never expressed with more homely and vital force than in this last saying, often repeated in different forms:—"For Rebels, back seats." Add to this that other saying, so often repeated, "Treason must be made odious," and you have two great principles of a just reconstruction, once proclaimed by the President, but now practically disowned by him.

HOW THE PRESIDENT FELL.

You will ask how the President fell. This is hard to say, certainly without much plainness of speech. Mr. Seward openly confesses that he counselled the present fatal "policy." Unquestionably Mr. Blair, father and son, did the same. So also, I doubt not, did Mr. Preston King. It is easy to see that Mr. Seward was not a wise counsellor. This is not his first costly blunder. In formal despatches he early announced that "the rights of the States and the condition of every human being will remain subject to exactly the same laws and forms of administration whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall fail." And now he labors for the fulfilment of his own prophecy. Obviously from the beginning he has failed to comprehend the Rebellion, while in his nature he is abnormal and eccentric, jumping like the knight on the chess-board, rather than moving on straight lines. Undoubtedly the influence of such a man over the President has not been good. But the President himself has been his own worst counsellor, as he has been his own worst defender. He does not open his mouth without furnishing evidence against himself. The part he is now playing will justify me in some details.

The brave words with which he accepted his nomination as Vice-President re-sounded through the country. He was elected. Then followed two scenes, each of which filled the people with despair. The first was of the new Vice-President taking the oath of office—in the presence of the foreign ministers, the judges of the Supreme Court and the Senate—while in such a condition that his attempted speech became trivial and incoherent, and he did not know the name of the Secretary of the Navy, who is now the devoted supporter of his policy, as he has been his recent travelling companion. One month and one week afterwards President Lincoln was assassinated. The people, wrapt in affliction at the great tragedy, trembled as they beheld a drunken man ascend the heights of power. But they were generous and forgiving—almost forgetful. He was our President, and hands were outstretched to welcome and sustain him. His early utterances as President, although commonplace, loose, and wordy, gave assurance that the Rebellion and its authors would find little favor from him. Treason was to be made odious.

THE PRESIDENTIAL MADNESS.

Meanwhile the Presidential madness has become more than ever manifest. It has shown itself in frantic efforts to defeat the Constitutional amendment proposed by Congress for adoption by the people. By this amendment certain safeguards are established. Citizenship is defined, and protection is assured at least in what are called civil rights. The basis of representation is fixed on the number of voters, so that if colored citizens are not allowed to vote, they will not by their numbers contribute to representative power, and one voter in South Carolina will not be able to neutralize two voters in Massachusetts or Illinois. Ex-Rebels who have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States are excluded from office, national or State. The national debt is guaranteed, while the Rebel debt and all claims for slaves are annulled. But all these essential safeguards are rudely rejected by the President. The madness that would reject a proposition so essentially just, whose only error is its inadequacy, has broken forth naturally in brutal utterance, where he has charged persons by name with seeking his life, and has stimulated a mob against them. It is difficult to surpass the criminality of this act; but thus far the old Greek epigram has been verified:—

"A viper bit a Cappadocian's hide.
Envenomed by the bite, the viper died."

Though the person thus assailed have not yet suffered, the country has. The violence of the President has provoked violence. His words were dragon's teeth, which have already sprung up armed men. Witness Memphis; witness New Orleans. Who can doubt that the President is the author of these tragedies? Charles IX of France was not more completely the author of the massacre of St. Bartholomew than Andrew Johnson is the author of those recent massacres which now cry out for judgment. History records that the guilty king was pursued in the silence of night by the imploring voices of murdered men, mingled with curses and imprecations, while their ghosts stalked through his chamber until he sweated blood from every pore; and when he came to die, his soul, wrung with the tortures of remorse, stammered out to his attendant:—"Ah! nurse! my good nurse! what blood! what murders! Oh! what bad counsels I followed! Lord God pardon me! have mercy on me!" Like causes produce like effects. The blood at Memphis and New Orleans must cry out until it is heard, and a guilty President may suffer the same retribution which followed a guilty King. The evil that he has done already is on such a scale that it is impossible to measure it unless as you measure an arc of the globe. I doubt if in all history there is any ruler who in the same brief space of time has done so much.

There have been kings and emperors, proconsuls and satraps, who have exercised a tyrannical power; but the facilities of communication now lend swiftness and extension to all evil influences, so that the President has been able to do in a year what in other days would have taken a life. Nor is the evil that he has done confined to any narrow spot. It is co-extensive with the republic. Next to Jefferson Davis stands Andrew Johnson as its worst enemy. The whole has suffered; but it is the Rebel region which has suffered most. He should have sent peace; instead, he sent a sword. Behold the consequences. In the support of his cruel "policy" the President has not hesitated to use his enormous patronage. President Lincoln said, famously, that, as the people had continued him in office, he supposed they meant that others should be continued in office also; and he acted accordingly. He refused to make removals. But President Johnson thinks otherwise, and he announces in a public speech that there must be "rotation in office;" and then warming in anger against present incumbents, he says he will "kick them out." Men appointed by the martyred Lincoln are to be "kicked out" of office by his accidental successor, while pretending to sustain the policy of the martyr. The language of the President is most suggestive. He "kicks" the friends of his well-loved predecessor; and he also "kicks" the careful counsel of that well-loved predecessor, especially insisting that "we must build up from the sound material."

WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE.

And now, that I may give practical direction to these remarks, let me tell you plainly what must be done. In the first place Congress must be sustained in its conflict with the one-man power, and in the second place ex-Rebels must not be restored to power. Bearing these two things in mind, the way will be easy. Of course the Constitutional amendment must be adopted. As far as it goes it is well, but it does not go far enough. More must be done. Impartial suffrage must be established. A homestead must be secured to every freedman; if in no other way, through the pardoning power. If to these is added education there will be a new order of things, with liberty of the press, liberty of speech, and liberty of travel, so that Wendell Phillips may speak freely in Charleston or Mobile. There is an old English play which goes under the name of the four "Ps." Our present desires may be symbolized by four "Es," standing for emancipation, enfranchisement, equality, and education. Let these be secured and all else will follow. I can never cease to regret that Congress has hesitated by proper legislation to assume a temporary jurisdiction over the whole rebel region.

To my mind the power was ample and unquestionable, whether in the exercise of belligerent rights, or in the exercise of rights derived directly from the Constitution itself, in this way everything needful might have been accomplished. In the exercise of this just jurisdiction the Rebel communities might have been fashioned anew, and shaped to loyalty and virtue. The President lost a great opportunity at the beginning; Congress has lost another. But it is not too late. If indisposed to assume this jurisdiction by an enabling act constituting provisional governments, there are many things which Congress may do, acting directly or indirectly. Acting indirectly, it may insist that emancipation, enfranchisement, equality and education shall be established as a condition precedent to the recognition of any State whose institutions have been overthrown by rebellion. Acting directly, it may, by constitutional amendment or by simple legislation, fix all these forever.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE MUST BE SECURED BY THE NATION AND NOT LEFT TO THE STATES.

You are aware that from the beginning I have insisted upon impartial suffrage as the only certain guarantee of security and reconciliation. I renew this persistence and mean to hold on to the end. Every argument, every principle, every sentiment is in its favor. But there is one reason, which at this moment I place above all others—it is the necessity of the case. You will require the votes of colored persons in the Rebel States in order to sustain the Union itself. Without their votes you cannot build securely for the future. Their ballots will be needed in time to come much more than their muskets have been needed in time past. For the sake of the white Unionists in the Rebel States, and for their protection; for the sake of the republic itself, whose peace is imperilled, I appeal for justice to the colored race. Give the ballot to the colored citizen and he will be not only assured in his own rights, but he will be the timely defender of yours.

It is by a singular Providence that your security is linked inseparably with the recognition of his rights. Deny him if you will. It is at your peril. But it is said, leave this question to the States; and State rights are pleaded against the power of Congress. This has been the cry at the beginning to prevent efforts against the Rebellion, and now, at the end, to prevent efforts against the revival of the Rebellion. Whichever way we turn we encounter this cry. But if you yield now you will commit the very error of Buchanan, when at the beginning he declared that he could not "coerce" a State. Nobody doubts now that a State in rebellion may be "coerced;" and to my mind it is equally clear that a State just emerging from rebellion may be "coerced" to that condition which is required by the public peace. But there are powers of Congress, not derived from the Rebellion, which are adequate to this exigency, and now is the time to exercise them, and thus complete the work that has been begun.

It was the nation that decreed emancipation, and the nation must see to it, by every obligation of honor and justice, that emancipation is secured. It is not enough that slavery is abolished in name. The Baltimore platform, on which President Johnson was elected, requires "the utter and complete extirpation of slavery from the soil of the republic;" but this can be accomplished only by the eradication of every inequality and caste, so that all shall be equal before the law. Be taught by Russia. The Emperor there did not content himself with a naked proclamation of emancipation. He followed this glorious act with minute provisions securing to the freedmen rights of all kinds, as to hold property, to sue and testify in court, to vote, and to enjoy the advantages of education. All this was secured by the same power which decreed emancipation.

Reason is in harmony with this authoritative testimony. Surely it is not natural to suppose that people who have claimed property in their fellow man, who have indulged that "wild and guilty phantasy that man can hold property in man," will become at once the kind and just legislators of freedmen. It is contrary to nature to expect it. Even if they have made up their minds to emancipation they are, from inveterate habit and prejudice, incapable of doing justice to the colored race. There is the President himself, who once charmed the country and the age by announcing himself as the "Moses" of their redemption; and yet he is now exerting all his mighty power against the establishment of those safeguards without which there can be no true redemption. In the discussions of the day the old pro-slavery spirit that was in him, with its hostility to principles and to men, comes out anew, as when on the application of heat the old tunes frozen up in the bugle of Baron Munchausen were set agoing and broke forth as freshly as when the bugle sounded before.

People do not change suddenly or completely. The old devils are not all cast out at once. Even the best converts sometimes backslide. It is recorded by so grave a writer as Southey, in his his history of Brazil, that a venerable woman, accustomed to consider human flesh as an exquisite dainty, was converted to Christianity while in extreme old age. The faithful missionaries strove at once to minister to her wants, and asked her if there was any kind of food which she needed. To all which the venerable convert replied:—"My stomach goes against everything; there is but one thing which I fancy I could touch; if I had the little hand of a little tender boy, I think I could pick the bones; but woe is me! there is nobody to go out and shot one for me!" In similar spirit our Presidential convert now yearns for a taste of those odious pretensions which were a part of slavery. Now when a person thus situated, with great responsibilities to his country and to history, bound by public professions and by political associations—who has declared himself against slavery, and has every motive for perseverance to the end—when such a person openly seeks to preserve some of its odious pretensions, are we not admonished again how unsafe it would be to trust those masters, who are under no responsibility and have given no pledges, with the power of legislating for freedmen? I protest against it. I claim this power for the nation. If it be said that the power has never been exercised, then I say that the time has come when it should be exercised. I claim it on at least three several grounds:—First, there is the Constitutional amendment, already adopted by the people, which invests Congress with plenary powers to secure the abolition of slavery; ay, its extirpation, according to the promise of the Baltimore platform, including the right to sue and testify in court, and the right also to vote. The distinction that has been attempted between what are called civil rights and political rights is a modern invention. These two words, "civil" and "political," in their origin have the same meaning. One is derived from the Latin and the other from the Greek. Each signifies that which pertains to a city or citizens.

Besides, if the elective franchise seem "appropriate" to assure the "extirpation" of slavery, Congress has the same power to secure this right which it has to secure the right to sue and testify in courts, which it has already done. Every argument, every reason, every consideration by which you assert the power for the protection of colored persons in what are called their civil rights, is equally strong for their protection in what are called their political rights. In each case you legislate to the same end—that the freedman may be maintained in that liberty which has so tardily been accorded to him, and the legislation is just as "appropriate" in one case as in the other. Second. There is also that distinct clause of the Constitution, requiring the United States "to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government." Here is a source of power as yet unused. The time has come for its use. Let it be declared, that a State which disfranchises any portion of its citizens by a discrimination in its nature insurmountable, as in the case of color, cannot be considered a republican government. The principle is obvious, and its practical adoption would ennoble the country, and give to mankind a new definition of republican government.

Third. But there is another reason which is with me peremptory. There is no discrimination of color in the allegiance which you require. Colored citizens, like white citizens, owe allegiance to the United States; therefore, they may claim protection as an equivalent. In other words, allegiance and protection must be reciprocal. As you claim allegiance of colored persons, you must accord protection. One is the consideration of the other. And this protection must be in all the rights of citizens, civil and political. Thus again do I bring home to the national Government this solemn duty. If this has not been performed in times past, it has been on account of the tyrannical influence of slavery, which perverted our Government. But, thank God! that influence has been overthrown. Vain are the victories of the war, if this influence continues to tyrannize over the national Government. Formerly the Constitution was interpreted always for slavery. I insist that, from this time forward, it shall be interpreted always for freedom.

This is one of the great victories of the war, or rather it is the crowning result of all the victories. One of the most important battles in the world's history was that of Tours, in France, where the Mohammedans, who had come up from Spain, for three days contended with the Christians under Charles Martel. On this battle Gibbon remarks, that had the result been different, "perhaps the interpretation of the Koran would now be taught in the schools of Oxford, and her pupils might demonstrate the sanctity and truth of the revelations of Mahomet." Thus was Christianity saved, and thus has liberty been saved by our victories. Had the Rebels prevailed slavery would have had voices everywhere, and even in the Constitution itself. But it is liberty now that must have voices everywhere, and the greatest voice of all is the national Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof. In this cause I cannot be frightened by words. There is a cry against "centralization," "consolidation," "imperialism," all of which are bad enough when dedicated to any purpose of tyranny.

As the House of Representatives is renewed every two years, it is inconceivable to suppose that such a body, fresh from the people and about to return to the people, can become a tyranny, especially when it seeks safeguards for human rights. A government inspired by liberty is as wide apart from tyranny as heaven from hell. There can be no danger in liberty assured by central authority; nor can there be any danger in any powers to uphold liberty. Such a centralization, such a consolidation, ay, sir, such an imperialism, would be to the whole country a well-spring of security, prosperity and renown. To find danger in it is to find danger in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution itself, which speak with central power; it is to find danger in those central laws which govern the moral and material world, binding men together in society and keeping the planets wheeling in their spheres. Often during the war the cause of our country seemed to appear in three different forms, each essential itself, and yet together constituting one unit.

It was the shamrock or white clover, with its triple leaf, originally used to illustrate the Trinity. It was three in one. These three different forms were—first, the national forces; secondly, the national finances; and thirdly, the ideas which entered into the controversy. The national forces and the national finances have prevailed. The ideas are still in question, and even now you debate with regard to the rights of citizenship. Nobody doubts that the army and navy fall plainly within the jurisdiction of the national Government, and that the finances fall plainly within the jurisdiction of the national Government; but the rights of citizenship are as thoroughly national as the army and navy or the finances.

Obviously you cannot without peril cease to regulate the army and navy, nor without peril cease to regulate the finances; but there is equal peril in abandoning the rights of citizens who, wherever they may be, or in whatever State, are entitled to protection from the nation—"the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power." An American citizen in a foreign land enjoys the protecting hand of the national Government. He should not enjoy that protecting hand less at home than abroad.

OUR PRESENT DUTY.

Fellow-citizens—As I am about to close, allow me to gather the whole case into a brief compass. The President, wielding the one-man power, has assumed a prerogative over Congress utterly unjustifiable, and has undertaken to dictate a fatal "policy" of reconstruction which gives sway to Rebels, puts off the blessed day of security and reconciliation, and leaves the best interests of the Republic in jeopardy. Treacherous to party, treacherous to the great cause, and treacherous to himself, he has set up his individual will against the people of the United States in Congress assembled.

Forgetful of truth and decency, he has assailed members as "assassins," and has denounced Congress itself as a revolutionary body, "called or assuming to be Congress," and "hanging on the verge of Government;" as if this most enlightened and patriotic Congress did not contain the embodied will of the American people. To you, each and all, I appeal to arrest this madness. Your votes will be the first step. The President must be taught that usurpation and apostacy cannot prevail. He who promised to be Moses and has become Pharoah must be overthrown, and the Egyptians that follow him must share the same fate, so that it shall be said now as aforetime, "And the Lord overturew the Egyptians in the midst of the sea."

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
NATIONAL BANK
OF
THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$2,432 82
United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States	$67,000 00	
United States bonds on hand	86,000 00	153,432 82
United States legal-tender notes	66,988 00	
National bank notes	17,150 00	
Due from banks and bankers	9,539 36	
Fractional currency and cash items	14,257 97	109,154 33
Banking House	54,075 54	
Furniture and fixtures	2,288 10	
Expenses and taxes	7,099 23	61,562 87
Total		$326,150 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Deposits	119,349 99
Profits and loss	6,800 03
Total	$326,150 02

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
10 2 2w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 5th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. on the day the privilege of subscribing for new stock at par, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 10 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867 and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1866.
NOTICE TO PERSONAL TAX PAYERS.
Any receipt issued by an Alderman for Personal Taxes for any year prior to 1866 (for City or State) is no valid. The only authorized parties appointed for the collection of such taxes are the Delinquent Tax Collectors, or the Clerks at this office.
Information is respectfully requested when any person or persons attempt to issue such receipts, as they will be dealt with according to law.
10 3 3t CHARLES O'NEILL, Receiver of Taxes.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE—FORTY-SECOND SESSION OF LECTURES.—The General Introductory will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING next, October 8 at 7½ P. M., by Professor WALLACE. The regular Lectures will begin the day after, at 9 o'clock A. M.
10 4 5t ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
101st SESSION 1866-67.
The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 8, and continue until the 1st of March. Fee for the full course, $140.
R. E. ROGERS, M. D.
10 3 4t Dean Medical Faculty.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office No 258 S. THIRD Street on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers.
9 29 17t* M. BUZBY, Secretary.

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8 8 6m No 618 BROADWAY, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN DUPUY, DECEASED.—The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HORATIO G. JONES, Administrator of the estate of JOHN DUPUY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on MONDAY, October 8, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his Office, No. 711 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 27 thstu5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

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PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Gradually Pressure Truss, and a variety of other Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 30

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General Dix and the French Mission.

From the Herald.

It is understood that General Dix assumes the charge of the Naval Office of this port for a month or two, and that then he will take upon himself the duties of the mission to France—a simple solution of the problem, how is he to fill both these desirable offices? It further appears that for this appointment to France he is indebted to the Secretary of State, a fact which is somewhat remarkable when it is remembered that the views of General Dix on the Mexican are, or at least have been, in direct antagonism to the masterly inactivity and soothing system of Mr. Seward.

The question naturally follows, therefore, how happens it that General Dix should be selected by Mr. Seward at this crisis as the man of all men for the mission to France? We conclude that, from the unsatisfactory results of his soothing system, and from the pressure of public opinion, Mr. Seward has become convinced that a more positive and decisive policy is demanded to meet this case of Napoleon's Mexican usurpation. But whatever may have been the motives of Mr. Seward in this appointment, we are at liberty to accept it as the turning over of a new leaf, and the opening of a new chapter in our foreign relations, and that General Dix's arrival in Paris will very soon be followed by Maximilian's departure from Mexico, unless, from the force of circumstances beyond his control, poor Max may be constrained sooner to pack up and turn from the perilous "Halls of the Montezumas" to rejoin his amiable Empress in their more comfortable and peaceable chateau on the Adriatic. When General Santa Anna and Mr. Roberts make up a coalition of Mexican Liberals and fighting Irish Fenians for the expulsion of the foreign intruder from the soil of Mexico, the thing will be done regardless of the policy of Mr. Seward; but if it be true that Mr. Seward is also a party to this coalition, then, indeed, we may rejoice at the change which has come over him. What a feather in his cap it will be to find that his blandishments towards Louis Napoleon and his flunkeyism towards England have been abandoned for a vigorous and decisive American foreign policy!

The wise statesman shapes his course to the course of events, and if circumstances demand it his favorite theory or grand ideal of yesterday is to-day abandoned. So we would apply the change indicated in the policy of the foreign department at Washington to the domestic policy of the Administration. Tenacity to a grand idea is a good thing; but when it has manifestly become a hopeless enterprise, it is not only the part of prudence but of true heroism to abandon it. The Bourbons were hurled from power in France because they could not at last be made to learn anything or to forget anything.

The marvellous success of Louis Napoleon, on the other hand, is mainly due to the fact that, with all his "grand ideas," he has carefully noted the drift of passing events, and has advanced or fallen back or stood still in this or that undertaking as the developments of the day encouraged or admonished him. This is the policy for the Administration. Gratified to believe that Mr. Seward, in adopting it, is about to change his system of diplomacy from soft soap to sulphur, if necessary, we still entertain the hope that the Administration will in season adapt not only its foreign but its domestic policy to the inevitable course of events as marked in the drift of the ruling public opinion of the country.

The Imperial Manifesto.

From the Tribune.

We published yesterday the text of the circular which the Marquis de Lavalette, *ad interim* Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed to the diplomatic agents of France. We received an abstract of the circular two days after its publication in the *Moniteur*—on the 19th of September—and on that occasion presented our views on the subject, in which now, when the full text of the circular is before us, we find nothing to change and but little to add to.

The manifesto of the French Government—for this character the circular undoubtedly has—is emphatically pacific in its professions. It expressly undertakes to allay the excitement of public opinion in France by arguing that in the important changes which have recently taken place in Europe there is nothing at which the French people have the remotest reason to feel alarmed. "For France, with Algeria," it says, "will soon number 40,000,000 inhabitants, Germany 37,000,000, Austria 35,000,000, Italy 26,000,000, Spain 18,000,000." France, therefore, will continue to rank all these States in point of population, and has no reason for being alarmed.

The circular, on the contrary, finds some obvious advantages in the new arrangements. Heretofore the Holy Alliance united all the peoples of Europe from the Ural to the Rhine against France. There was no nation in Europe, with the exception of Spain, with which it was possible for France to contract an alliance. Now the spirit of the Holy Alliance is broken. Prussia having adopted the nationality principle, of which heretofore France has been the only champion, has become the natural friend and ally of France. The same holds good, to a still higher degree, of Italy. Austria, relieved of her Italian and German leanings, has no longer any interests contrary to those of France. The disappearance of secondary States the circular looks upon as the result of an irresistible power, and, in view of Russia and the United States, each of which may within the next hundred years count a hundred million of men, it thinks it not for the interest of the nations of Central Europe to remain broken up into little States without either force or public spirit.

The latter part of this circular extols the glorious mediation of France in the late war, and points out as the mission of France in Europe "to strengthen the accord between all those powers which desire at one and the same time to maintain the principle of authority and to favor progress." The opinion which, both in France and abroad, prevails of the signal failures of the Napoleonic policy during the last six years, will hardly be improved by this part of the manifesto. But it is impossible to deny that there is a great deal of truth in the former part. By raising the standard of the German nationality, Prussia has formally broken with the spirit which established the Holy Alliance, and entered at least into an alliance with the democratic principle of popular and national sovereignty.

The Prussian Government cannot now retreat; it must carry through the work once commenced, and how can it carry through its task without new attacks upon the divine right of some of the princes? The views of the old King and Court Bismark about monarchism and democracy have probably undergone but little change, but both have shown on several recent occasions that they fully comprehend the impossibility of completing the task without the hearty sympathy of the Liberal party. As long as Germany is not fully united there is no danger of Prussia uniting again with Russia and Austria for the establishment of a Holy Alliance.

The remarks of the circular on the impending disappearance of the secondary States in Europe are equally true. Whether it is just or unjust, better for the people of the secondary States or worse, the fact is undeniable that they are altogether at the mercy of their powerful neighbors, that they are even now hardly sovereign, and that they will cease to exist whenever the great powers can come to an agreement concerning them. It would certainly be a great guarantee to the future peace of Europe if, with regard to these powerless States, the principle were generally adopted that none of them should be annexed to a larger State against the outspoken will of the inhabitants.

We believe, therefore, that the former part of the manifesto contains words which are capable of a right construction, and which would, faithfully carried out, be conducive to the preservation of peace in Europe. But neither France nor Prussia have thus far awakened any sincerity of their official professions.

The Question of Fidelity—Who Are the Unfaithful?

From the Times.

The charge of bad faith under which Democratic journalists endeavor to hide their own violation of the compact entered into at Philadelphia, is echoed with apparent honesty by some of our Southern contemporaries. "Conservative Republicans," they say, "have deceived us with the Philadelphia Convention, and then betrayed us by abandoning that movement after committing us to it." To establish the injustice of the accusation, it is only necessary to reconsider the facts of the case on which it is made to rest.

As between the Northern parties to the Convention there is really no room for controversy. From the very outset, there was a distinct understanding that the meeting of Republicans and Democrats on a common platform did not involve any essential change in the ordinary party relations of either. It was an extra-party occasion—an occasion on which, for a certain defined national purpose, politicians consented to forego their partisanship, and to co-operate without reference to past or prospective alliances.

The earliest possible restoration of the Union was recognized as an object that justified the sacrifice of personal ambition and the surrender of old prejudices: the pivot of the movement being an implied agreement that so long as this object remained unattained, mere party questions should be held in abeyance. On this basis the Convention was organized and worked. And its success was attributable to the admirable temper and judgment with which the principle of compromise and party abnegation was adhered to.

Obviously, the same spirit should have actuated the members and professed friends of the Convention in the after-stages of the movement. Harmony at Philadelphia could amount to but little unless it were the prelude to harmony in the States which were to be the theatre of the pending canvass. The conditions under which he was breathed into the movement required the continuance of an unselfish, patriotic spirit in the management of local campaigns. Had it been declared beforehand that in New York or elsewhere the Democrats were to assume control of gatherings called in the interest of National Union, and were to regulate the nominations with an avowed regard to their party convenience and benefit, the programme at Philadelphia would have been entirely changed, and the result entirely different.

The charge of bad faith, then, is applicable to the Democratic section of the Philadelphia Convention, and in no degree to the conservative Republicans. The latter have a right to be complainants in the premises; for while prepared to carry out steadfastly the terms adopted at Philadelphia by subordinating party to national considerations, they found the Democrats intent upon prostituting the National Union movement to the uses of their old party organization. And when, by a resort to agencies and means which we care not now to characterize, the Democrats acquired the mastery for their own party, the conservative Republicans, who up to that time had adhered faithfully to the project matured at Philadelphia, were constrained to leave Democracy to their devices and the defeat that awaits them. No other course was open without a forfeiture of self-respect, and becoming participators in a breach of faith as discreditable as it will be disastrous.

For this after-play, perhaps, we ought to have been prepared. Perhaps we erred in ever supposing that journals like the *World* would adhere faithfully to the terms of the Philadelphia Convention, whose proceedings they so signally failed to control. Perhaps the course of the *World* prior to the Convention might have been held to foreshadow the treachery of the *World* school of politicians after the Convention. They had contended, remember, that as a matter of right and necessity it should be to all intents and purposes a Democratic Assembly, with conservative Republicans as admitted but unindential guests. The fact that these anticipations were not realized, and that the moderation and good feeling of the Southern delegates secured prominence and influence to the class whom the *World* had all but proscribed, was probably as surprising as it was mortifying to the politicians who more recently gained the upper hand at Albany.

A reference to the columns of the *World* will show this beyond doubt. Our contemporary hardly knew how to conceal its chagrin; and though compelled by the pressure of circumstances to endorse the action at Philadelphia, it moved so tardily—with such manifest reluctance and disgust—that there was no difficulty in discovering where its heart stood in the controversy. The mere words were the words o the conservative Jacob, but the tone, the temper, the purpose, all savored of the Democratic Esau. Hence we maintain that the Democrats for whom the *World* speaks entered the Philadelphia Convention resolved to be its masters; that, being disappointed, they left it resolved to be its betrayers; that the doings at Albany, by which all that was vital in the National Union movement was discarded, were in pursuance of the foregone conclusion to use the movement solely as a tender to the Democratic party. From which it follows that the imputations indulged in by the Richmond *Enquirer*, and other Southern journals of that class, justly apply to none besides Northern Democrats. They, and they alone, have crushed the hopes excited by the Philadelphia Convention, and incurred the odium of bad faith by breaking the conditions of that movement after formally enlisting in the ranks of its adherents.

The Democratic Party.

From the World.

The *Times* finds it necessary, once in three days, to advertise that it has returned to the Republican fold, and supports the State ticket which its editor, up to the meeting of the Albany Convention, labored to defeat by an alliance with the Democratic party. The stereotype, semi-weekly reason which the *Times* assigns for its treachery to Mr. Pruyn and the Albany ticket is odd enough, considering the recent billing and cooing of its editor with Democrats. A sudden thought has struck him! He supports the Syracuse ticket, which he tried to form a coalition with the Democratic party to defeat, out of pure horror of the said Democratic party. The Democratic party, he says, is a dangerous party: it is a discredited party; it is a party whose return to power would be the greatest of public calamities. For the last two or three weeks these invectives against the Democratic party are constantly repeated. As they are flaunted forth merely to redeem Mr. Raymond's lost position, and restore him to his party standing, they perhaps deserve no other reply than a recognition of their motive. Still it may not be out of place to restate some of the claims of the Democratic party to public confidence.

The *Times* complains that the Democratic party declines all proposals to drop its organization and merge its existence in some new party. The Democratic party, having done nothing to be ashamed of, feels no need of an *alias*. It welcomes the alliance of all citizens disposed to act with it; but it is too conscious of its rectitude, too proud of its history, too confident of the justness and ultimate triumph of its principles, to skulk into a hiding-place. It came into power, many years ago, by redeeming the Government from centralism. It has since directed our destinies and made our history, up to the late unfortunate civil war. Thrice it has enlarged our national territories by vast additions. It has carried the country gloriously through two foreign wars—the only foreign wars we have had since the beginning of the Government. Its policy on domestic questions has always been indorsed by the sober second thought of the people. For sixty years nothing great or durable was accomplished by our Government when not under the control of the Democratic party. Its opponents have found it necessary to take on all sorts of *aliases;* but the Democratic party has stood its ground, maintained its name, and never blushed for its record.

There is nothing of which the Democratic party has greater reason to be proud than its course during the late war. It courageously braved power, and a perverted public opinion, in defense of civil liberty. The chief odium it incurred during the war was by its bold and manly resistance to arbitrary arrests, illegal imprisonments, and despotic interference with the freedom of speech and the press. Had it not been for this stout and resolute defense of imperilled rights, the great principles of civil liberty would have been eradicated from the public mind. The Democratic party feels a manly pride that it raised its voice in defense of liberty, and caused it to be heard above the din of battle and the clash of arms.

Nobody, in looking back upon the late contest, can point to a single despotic interference with the liberty of citizens, and say that it hastened by a single day the triumph of our cause. To what length those abuses might have been carried if the Democratic party had not sounded the alarm and sent it far and wide, nobody can tell. Democrats have the satisfaction to reflect that they periled their safety and good name by boldly confronting lawless power in defense of civil liberty. They are slow to be instructed by political shuttlecocks, like the *Times*, that this is a record to be ashamed of.

The other great occasion on which the Democratic party consented to incur odium, was when Mr. Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation. As a war measure it was preposterous; first, because it professed to confer freedom on slaves which were entirely beyond our reach; and secondly, because it stiffened the South to fight for three or four billions of property thereby put at stake. It probably lengthened the war two years. It caused the South to make a resistance so strenuous and desperate, that, at the time of their collapse, their prostration was complete, and their country reduced to a waste. But the Democratic party opposed the proclamation chiefly because it was unconstitutional—an objection the force of which has since been confessed by the Republicans themselves, by amending the Constitution to make emancipation valid.

Now, whether the Democratic party was wrong or right on the mere question of policy, to it belongs the merit of keeping the Government anchored to the Constitution, and preserving the idea that measures which do not conform to the Constitution are void. If the Democratic party had acquiesced in the repeated violations of the Constitution during the war, the idea of constitutional government would have been practically obliterated from the public mind. Though we were defeated on particular points, we were victorious in our main effort. We succeeded in keeping alive the principle of constitutional government. It is owing to the Democratic party that the emancipation amendment is a part of the Constitution.

It was solely in consequence of our disputing the constitutionality of the proclamation, and the republican fears that, on our regaining power, we would repudiate it, that it was made a part of the Constitution, and put beyond the danger of future disturbance. By thus compelling the republicans to seek the protection of the Constitution for their favorite measure, we brought *them* to a sense of the security of constitutional safeguards. We reinvigorated the decaying principle of constitutional government. The strenuous battle which we fought for the Constitution has so alarmed the Republican party that they feel no security for any of the fruits of the war without the guarantee of Constitutional amendments. The Democratic party may therefore fairly claim the merit of redeeming constitutional government from the danger of extinction. It is owing to our courageous exertions that the vessel, shattered during the war, was not shipwrecked. We have compelled even our political opponents to swim towards it, and try to regain its deck, as the ark of their safety.

Whenever the Union is restored, it will also be due to Democratic courage. The intrepid vigor with which we demand restoration makes the Republicans uneasy and fills them with apprehensions. They know that the Southern whites and the Northern Democrats form a majority of the white population of the country, and have a preponderance of its physical strength; and it is because they appreciate our vigor and dare not push us to extremities, that they make so many awkward attempts to hide their cloven foot. Were it not for the elastic and indomitable spirit of the Democratic party, the Republicans would treat the Southern States as conquered provinces. It is our resolute attitude that keeps the idea of reunion uppermost in the public mind, and compels the Republicans to affect a desire for early restoration.

Glorious as is the history of the Democratic party throughout its long career, it has never acted a part so greatly useful as during the late war. By the fears its vigor has inspired in the dominant party, it has saved constitutional government in this country, and is destined to save the Union. The Constitution and the Union have been its only battle-cries during the dangerous period through which we have passed; and though neither is yet fully restored, it is entirely due to the Democratic party that they receive the universal homage of a lip-service, which will more and more strike its roots into the public heart.

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MAD'LLE MATHILDE FLODYOWSKA,
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The brilliant Prima Donna Contralto.
SIGNOR GIUSEPPE LIMBERTI,
The great Italian Tenore. His first appearance in America.
HERR KARL FORMES,
The renowned Basso.
F. JEHIN PRUME,
Late Violinist to the King of Prussia.
BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN,
The original and brilliant Pianist.
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The accomplished Maestro, will preside at the Piano-forte.
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Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
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JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver TWO LECTURES under the auspices of THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
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Subject—"CURIOSITY."
This is an entirely NEW LECTURE, and will be delivered for the FIRST TIME in Philadelphia
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Subject—"ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS."
Tickets at Ashmead & Evans' Bookstore, No. 724 Chesnut street, on *Friday morning*. To avoid delay and confusion, on the *first day of sale only* the tickets for the north half the Academy will be sold at GROVER & BAKER'S Sewing Machine Office, No. 730 Chesnut street.
Reserved Seats 50 cents and 75 cents.
Family Circle (not reserved), 25 cents.
Private Boxes in Balcony, holding six persons, $4.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock 10 2 3t

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During the season the following eminent artists will positively appear:—
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To Parquet, Balcony, and Dress Circle.....$1 50
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SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS,
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SUBSCRIPTIONS
will be received on Monday, Tuesday Wednesday, and Thursday, October 8, 9, 10 and 11, at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 632 CHESNUT street corner of Seventh.
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NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7:45.
THIS EVENING,
IMMENSE SUCCESS
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UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
CROWDED HOUSES
Second week of the
SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
of the distinguished Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
He will appear in his world-renowned assumption of
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE,
in the three-act Comedy, entitled
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
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UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
Solon Shingle.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
To conclude with Buckstone's three-act Comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.
Mr. Henry Dove.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
FIRST OWENS MATINEE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 6.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
THE FAST FAMILY.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS THE RICH WIDOW.
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Concluding each evening with
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All the Company in the casts.
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THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 4,
John Brougham's Extravaganza of
FOX-A-BOS TAS.
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And the distinguished Actress,
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Also, the favorite Comedy of
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Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
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GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
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PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.
TRUNK LINE.
This Road now, in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park, and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a
SINGLE FARE.
In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front, there are many objects of interest along this route to make it attractive. The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.
Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day and every hour after midnight. 9 10 1m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 7 14

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1866.

Does Andrew Johnson Remember?

SCARCELY a year has passed by since Andrew Johnson performed a certain official act which gained him the applause of every honest man in the nation. A clerk in one of the departments at Washington refused to pay over to the committee appointed for the purpose of assessing the Government clerks, any portion of the salary to which he was entitled by law. For this contumacious independence he was either dismissed or threatened with dismissal, when the facts in the case came to the ears of the President, and he ordered his immediate reinstatement. But this did not satisfy the indignant President, who furthermore decreed that the independent clerk should be promoted to the first vacancy above him that might occur in his bureau. Whatever motive influenced the President to take this course, he certainly gained by it the approval of every one who would strike a blow at one of the most fruitful sources of corruption in our system of government.

Andrew Johnson has now an opportunity to regain at least a small share of the favor with which he was at one time regarded by patriotic and honest men. The so-called "National Union City Executive Committee," who have their headquarters at the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District, No. 247 S. Third street, in this city, recently passed a resolution, of which the following is a copy:—

"*Resolved*, That the officers of this Committee be and they are hereby authorized to cause an assessment and collection to be made on all Federal office-holders in this city, of one per cent. on their annual salaries, and that the respective heads be notified, so that arrangements can be made with them for the early assessment and collection of the same."

In accordance with this resolution, a printed circular, bearing the date of October 1, has been addressed to the head of every Federal office in the city, informing him of the action of the Committee, and requesting immediate compliance with its behests. He is instructed to select some one in his department to make the specified assessments and collections, and to pay over the same, *on or before the 5th instant*, to John F. Preston and Lawrence Tobin, receiving from them a receipt by way of voucher. He is furthermore informed that the money must be paid to Messrs. Preston and Tobin in their proper persons, "as no other persons or committee in the interest of President Johnson's Administration are authorized to make collections from Federal officers in this canvass." The circular closes with a grand flourish, to the effect that "Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty," and bears the signatures of Hon. William F. Johnston, Collector of the Port, as President, and *William McMullin*, of the Fourth Ward, and S. E. Cohen, who recently published a Sunday newspaper, as Secretaries.

It the attention of his Excellency has not already been called to this document, we would most humbly perform that office, expressing at the same time our profound conviction that it will meet with prompt and decisive action on his part.

Charles Buckwalter Opposed to Abraham Lincoln and the War for the Union.

WE have heretofore given our readers extracts from two speeches of Charles Buckwalter. One of these addresses was delivered September 17, 1863, in which he denounced the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by Mr. Lincoln, although done in pursuance of an act of Congress; asserted that he was carrying on the war upon "*abominable principles;*" that the people *were "at his mercy;*" and advocated a resolution that his *great Emancipation Proclamation was "unconstitutional and impolitic."* The other was pronounced at the Keystone Club, November 4, 1864, shortly after he was beaten for Congress by Hon. Leonard Myers. In this declared himself *opposed to the war*, and to *unconditional submission* of the Rebels; called those carrying it on an *Abolition party*, who were the *cause of the war*, and were trampling on the *rights of the South!*

This same Charles Buckwalter, the *defamer of Abraham Lincoln*, is now the *conservative* (?) candidate for Congress against Hon. Leonard Myers, the friend and *supporter of Mr. Lincoln.*

The files of the *Age* will prove these extracts to be genuine, and merely specimens of the malignant spirit which breathed throughout Mr. Buckwalter's utterances during the war, worthy only of Vallandigham, William B. Reed, Charles Ingersoll, Benjamin Harris, or of Heister Clymer, whom Buckwalter is now supporting for Governor.

We refer to these speeches, that the people may examine for themselves, and vote understandingly, remarking that we have not yet done with the speeches of Mr. Buckwalter. The citizens of the Third District who revere the memory of Abraham Lincoln will, by their votes next Tuesday, again teach him that the people hold the same opinion that General Grant does of those who, in time of war, sympathize with the enemies of their country.

LET every Republican election officer see that the law is enforced on deserters allowed to vote. Let him refuse to receive the ballot of all such, and be not overawed by violence. The people and law will sustain him.

How the Democracy Hope to Carry the State.

MR. WILLIAM A. WALLACE is beyond all doubt a most active Chairman of a State Central Committee, and if he could but infuse some of his enthusiasm, determination, and absence of all scruples into his followers, he might hope to win the State by one of those gigantic frauds which the Democracy are so renowned for perpetrating. Occasionally, however, he oversteps himself, and his letters fall into the hands of his adversaries. Such is the case with "Circular No. 4," which was issued by him and sent to J. B. Sansom, of Indiana county, from the headquarters of the Democracy in Walnut street. This rich document, published and vouched for by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, reveals a plot to carry the State by the vilest means known to a popular election—by fraud, ballot-box stuffing, and colonization.

We do not intend to make any comments on this circular, but merely to give some extracts from its advice. Speaking of the receipt of deserters' votes—on which the Democracy set proper value, as it is well known that all who fled from their duty in the trying hours of the war now sympathize with the Democratic party—Mr. Wallace says:—

"The only evidence of desertion is the record of conviction. The act of Assembly known as the McConnaughy law is totally void as regards all other cases, and I desire to impress it upon you and our friends that the law is with us in this matter, and that we will be sustained in receiving these votes in every case, and will be justified in resorting to almost every means to poll them. None of the penalties imposed by that law can ever be enforced; I have the very highest authority for declaring this to you."

Here is a direct incentive to resort every means to compel the officers to receive these fraudulent votes. But the case is expressed still stronger. In the Democratic counties he advises:—

"Where we have the President Judge, the District Attorney, and reliable juries, the case is a very plain one. The votes must be polled, and you must threaten the Republican officers, and fulfil your threats. This will dispose of the matter in the Democratic counties. In those counties in which the Republicans have the judge, juries, and District Attorney we must be specially active in sustaining and upholding our election officers, and if we can succeed in getting them right, the whole trouble is reduced to Republican districts in their counties. Here the lists again become useful, and I advise that our friends change the voter (if it can be done) into a Democratic district over ten days before the election."

Here it is intended that the officers of the law be *threatened, and the threats be fulfilled.* The powers of law are to be overawed by gross violence, and brute force rule where legal authority alone should hold sway. At the same time colonization is countenanced, and the law forbidding any man to vote who changes his residence in order to do so is totally ignored. That a desperate effort to secure that vote is to be made, is shown by the whole letter, more especially the following paragraph:—

"The first thing to be done is to keep our election officers fully up to the mark, and *sustain them in receiving these votes.* I advise that a circular signed by the District Attorney and the Democratic members of the bar, distinctly pointing out their duty under the law, and giving the point decided in Huber vs. Reilly, and assuring them that the act of Assembly cannot and shall not be enforced against them, be placed in each of the hands."

But we need quote no more. Which is the illegal party? Which causes violation of the law? That the leaders of the Democracy esteem such desperate means necessary, is sufficient evidence that the cause is almost hopeless; and the publishing of this infamous circular will incite every man possessing State pride to renewed exertion to defeat these schemers' desperate and illegal efforts.

WE publish elsewhere in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH to-day the able and elaborate speech of Hon. Charles Sumner, delivered in Boston, and also a full phonographic report of the oration of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, which was listened to last night by thousands of our citizens. In times of great political excitement like the present, it is well that the views of tried leaders be given to the people, and the record of Messrs. Sumner and Hamlin is such as to demand attention for all their expressions. The ex-Vice-President still remains in the city, and will be tendered the compliment of a serenade this evening at the La Pierre House by the Union League. It will take place at 10 o'clock.

BEWARE OF LAST CARDS.—The Democracy, rendered desperate by the certainty of defeat, are holding back until the last day some damaging falsehood against General Geary, and hope, by then publishing it, to prevent the falsehood being refuted for want of time. All such last cards are falsehoods, and will not deceive even the most credulous and doubtful of the people.

LADY HAMILTON, the friend of Lord Nelson, was once rowed ashore by one of Nelson's sailors, whom she deemed deserving of some courtesy at her hands. "Will you have a glass of rum, a mug of beer, or a tumbler of punch?" inquired the lady. "If you please, responded Jack, with his best bow, "I will take the rum *now*, and toss off the mug of beer while your ladyship is mixing the punch for me."

General Dix seems to have inherited Jack's comprehensive appetite.

RELIGIOUS.

Congress Endorsed and the President's Course Denounced by the Western Methodists.

QUINCY, Ill., October 3.—The annual German Methodist Episcopal Conference for this district, including Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, part of Iowa, and Illinois, closed its session here yesterday. There was a large attendance, between eighty and ninety German ministers being present. The Convention was presided over by the well-known American Bishop Simpson. Before adjourning it adopted resolutions, without a dissenting voice, commending Congress, and particularly favoring the Constitutional amendment, and disapproving President Johnson's policy.

The General Methodist Conference, which met a week or two since at Bloomington, Ill., adopted similar resolutions, as also did the Methodist Conference recently in session at Laporte, Ind. The signs of the times are not to be disregarded, and show that the great body of the Methodist Church is truly loyal.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

A Claim Agent, of Washington, Charged with Swindling the Government—The Knights of Arabia in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 3.—A huge swindle of the Government, to the amount of some half a million dollars, has been unearthed by United States detectives. The party implicated is J. Lowenthal, of No. 207 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, who is a claim agent there, and who left here yesterday to avoid arrest, as a warrant was out for him. It is said that several paymasters who "fight the tiger" are partners of the swindler. I will send full particulars to-morrow, as affidavits have been filed setting forth the facts.

Colonel Melves, whose arrest by the department commander has already been announced, is a high officer of the Knights of Arabia, of which Baim arrested in New York, is Grand Commander. I have a copy of their by-laws from which I learn that their object is an armed emigration to a country not named, whose products are tobacco, cotton, sugar, and coffee. I learn from reliable sources that the Knights do not propose to violate our neutrality laws. They were to embark this month, but the arrest of Baim and Melves has materially interfered with their plans. Probably the commander of the department will throw some light upon the expedition. Colonel Melves is a genuine Scottish gentleman, a British subject, and her Majesty's Consul is working to obtain his release, as he has committed no overt act against the laws of this Government, except being a Confederate officer.

NEW ORLEANS, October 3—Evening.—I have learned further particulars of Lowenthal's frauds. It appears, as claim agent in Washington, he was in the habit of getting from C. Dibble, Notary Public, of this city, blank sworn affidavits setting forth that certain discharged privates of regiments were entitled to certain amounts of back pay and bounty. The blank affidavits were familiar to Lowenthal, who filled them up by forging names of discharged soldiers, and by endorsing them, got checks for the amount from Paymaster A. D. Robinson, and others of Washington. One of the detectives was present, and saw him forge several of these documents.

A warrant was issued yesterday by Judge Augustine, and placed in the hands of United States Marshal Burritt, but Lowenthal had left for Washington, carrying with him about twenty checks of from $100 to $300. It is asserted that a large number of Paymasters and citizens are partners of Lowenthal in the swindles, which amount to about $1,000,000. —*New York Herald.*

Coolies.—About five thousand Coolies were sent to the West Indies last year. Ten per cent. of the whole number died on the voyage, and one shipload of two hundred and sixty-two souls were lost at sea. The scurvy has caused many deaths.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press:*—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6mip

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 26 6m 4p JOY COE & CO.

☞ Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THIS EVENING.

Subject—"THE REJECTED STONE."

Reserved Seats.....50 cents
Admission.....25 cents

Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the ACADEMY in the Evening.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. It

☞ OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Office, on TUESDAY, the 23d of October next, at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration the further development of the Company's property.

By order of the Board of Directors.
10 4 15t C. R. LITZDSAY, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

☞ GRAND TORCHLIGHT PARADE OF THE UNION PARTY—Northeast Division.—The various Wards in this Division will assemble at their respective places of meeting, under the command of their respective Marshals, and will proceed to the place of formation of the line as follows:—

The Sixth Ward will proceed up Third to Green, and halt on Third street, below Green.

The Eleventh Ward will proceed to Green street, and halt on Green street, below Third.

The Twelfth Ward will proceed to Third and Green streets, and halt on Green above Third.

The Thirteenth Ward will proceed to Fourth and Green, and halt on Green street above Fourth.

When all these Wards have arrived at these points, they will march in procession in the order of their numbers, and under the command of their Division Marshals, up Third street to Girard avenue, and there halt.

The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards will march up Third street above Girard Avenue, and there halt.

The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards will march to Girard avenue, and halt on Girard avenue below Third street.

The line will be formed on Girard avenue, and move at 8 o'clock up Girard avenue to Ninth, and countermarch down Girard avenue to Second street, down Second to Green, up Green to Sixth, down Sixth to Chesnut, up Chesnut to Broad, down Broad to the meeting.

The whole will consist of Five Divisions, under the command of Division Marshals as follows:—

First Division, comprising the Sixth and Eleventh Wards, Marshal, Lewis Sheetz.

Second Division, comprising the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards, Marshal, Leonard Myers.

Third Division, comprising the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, Marshal, Captain Thomas.

Fourth Division, comprising the Eighteenth Ward, Marshal, Joseph S. Allen.

Fifth Division comprising the Nineteenth Ward, Marshal, J. Fletcher Budd.

The following have been appointed Aids to the Chief Marshal:—

William H. Barnes,	Wm. Allmendinger, Jr.,
Benjamin W. Stuckert,	F. T. Walton,
Isaac A. Sheppard,	John Reed, Jr.,
Henry Bumm,	John H. Jeffries.

And they will report to the Chief Marshal at seven o'clock, sharp, at Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

By order of Colonel WILLIAM B. MANN,
10 4 2t Chief Marshal.

☞ HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1866.
ORDER No. 15.

I. Members will assemble at 6 o'clock, sharp, THIS (Thursday) EVENING to proceed to Chester.

II. TORCHES must be returned to the Hall.

III. It is expected that all members will be prepared to take part in the GREAT DISPLAY on

FRIDAY EVENING.

BY ORDER OF
GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
It MARSHAL.

☞ FOR ALDERMAN,
FIFTH WARD,
WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.
9 12 1m]

☞ THIRTEENTH WARD—SEVENTH PRECINCT.—The Union Republican citizens of Seventh Precinct, Thirteenth Ward, will meet at the house of GEORGE B. BLEYLER, Sixth and Brown, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

JOSEPH H. COLLINS, Chairman.
M. J. FEIFER, Secretary. 1t*

POLITICAL.

☞ AT TOWN HALL,
GERMANTOWN,
THIS EVENING,
October 4,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
JOHN GOFORTH, ESQ.,
WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS
OF THE
Twenty-Second Ward.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT,
CURTIN AND GEARY.

By order of the Union League of Germantown.
It ELLWOOD JOHNSON, of Committee.

☞ EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE,
JOHN M. POMEROY.
10 1 7t]

☞ PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.—Hon. Leonard Myers—Sir:—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Druggist Ware Glass Blowers' League, held at the Kensington Exchange House, Thursday evening, September 20, 1866, I was unanimously

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Hon. Leonard Myers for his promptness and energy in presenting our petitions for an increase of the tariff on glassware, and for his able advocacy of our claims for protection. Also

Resolved, That in him we recognize A TRUE FRIEND OF THE WORKINGMEN, and of HOME INDUSTRY; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to present a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Hon. Leonard Myers.

WM. HARMER, President.
A. FLACK, Rec. Secretary.
PETER DAILY,
GEORGE E. DUNLAP.
It

☞ FALL STYLE HATS. ☜
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

A Splendid Assortment in the Latest Styles.
Special attention is invited.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street.
10 4 thstu4pt]

ALYER'S NEW NOVEL, "HELEN FORD."
A story of domestic life in New York city; has every element of popularity in it; and starts right off with great *eclat*.
All the Philadelphia Booksellers sell it.
LORING, PUBLISHER,
It BOSTON.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOAKS.
The cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
Small profits and quick sales.
THE OLD STAND,
WATKINS',
NINTH and CHERRY Streets.
SEE THE PRICES.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Waterproof Cloaks only $5.
Heavy Beaver Sacques trimmed $6 50.
Heavy Beaver Basques trimmed $6 50.
The old Original Cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
DAVID WATKINS,
No. 121 N. NINTH Street,
N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY.

The Ridge Avenue and Union Line Cars pass the Store every two minutes. 10 2 tuths2m

RICH, RARE AND RELIABLE
FURS.
Hudson's Bay Sable Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Fine Sable Mink Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Siberian Squirrel Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Real Royal Ermine Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Children's Sets in every variety of Furs.
An immense saving in price by applying for an early selection at the
CLOAK, MANTILLA, AND FUR EMPORIUM,
No. 14 S. SECOND Street, six doors below Market.
9 29 stuth3m] CHAS. LEWISSON.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
BRYSON & SON'S,
No. 8 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
At rates and with accommodation equal to any other establishment in the city.
Country merchants supplied with BLANK BOOKS of superior binding and ruling, and STAPLE STATIONERY, at great bargains.
WEDDING CARDS. In imitation of engraving, at half the price of plate work.
Call and judge for yourself. 9 8 stuthim

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC. ETC.
LARGE COLLECTION, LOW PRICES. BEST MARBLE.
TWELFTH STREET, ABOVE RIDGE AVENUE.
9 20 1m CHARLES FINNEY.

STARCH. — 500 BOXES WOOD'S PEARL and Gloss Starch, in store and for sale by
WILLIAM GULAGER,
9 27 thstu6t No. 59 N. FRONT Street.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RETAIL Dry Goods store, by a young man. The best of reference given. Address B. C., this office. 10 2 3t*

$500,000,000
ARE PROMISED
To the Heirs of those who have taken Policies from the
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES
OF THE UNITED STATES.
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Are Paid Annually into these Companies by the Assured.

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SECURITY FOR ALL THE FUTURE is the first consideration in this business.

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GENERAL AGENT.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH,
No. 434 WALNUT STREET.

Call at the Office, or send for Circular.
Three active business men, of good address, wanted for agencies. 10 4 thstp1t

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Opened This Morning,
Of their own Importation, Two Cases of
SILK RIBBED POPLINS,
In all the new popular shades of colors.
ALSO, TWO CASES OF
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS,
In Beautiful Designs, Wholesale and Retail.
10 2 tuths3t4p]

EAST
OR
DELAWARE SIDE!
Delaware Side! Delaware Side!
THE STATEN ISLAND
Fancy Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.
The stand occupied by us the past Seven years.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY!
With the advantages of an experience of nearly
FIFTY YEARS ON STATEN ISLAND,
And facilities arranged regardless of expense, we may justly claim to be, as we intend to remain,
THE MODEL DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICA!
Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, etc., Dyed successfully. All styles of Ladies' Dresses cleaned without being ripped.
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,
Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, etc., dyed or cleaned WITHOUT RIPPING!
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York.
No. 718 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 369 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.
10 3 1mrp

F. T. QUINLAN,
No. 429 SOUTH Street,
First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St.
HAS NOW OPEN,
FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS.
PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
8-4 ALL REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS.
FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES.
PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.
And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS,
At a little below the regular retail prices. (9 22 1m4p

REMOVAL.
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
SUCCESSOR TO W. S. & A. MARTIEN,
HAS REMOVED
HIS BOOKSTORE TO
No. 1214 CHESNUT STREET,
Where he is now prepared to attend to all orders in his line. 9 29 6t4p

ALE! ALE!
WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,
FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 6p] S. W. cor BROAD and WALNUT.

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,
SMALL BEAN
GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,
GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 6 EIGHTH and WALNUT Stree

TO WATCHMAKERS.
WANTED, TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKERS.
Apply immediately to
10 3 2t LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
No. 8½ CHESNUT Street.

OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris.
Imported and for sale only by
10 2 1m4p C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—THE PAYMASTER-General has ordered the prompt payment of these claims. I have all the necessary forms under the order for application, and can insure a speedy settlement. GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third street. 10 2 1mrp

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC
SOAP
SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN,
And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COCKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 827 Lombard street; ISAAC MOSS, No. 2282 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP
WHOLESALE OFFICE,
No. 107 South FIFTH St.
9 18 1m 4p

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CONNECTING RAILROAD
AT THE LOW RATE OF NINETY-THREE,
BEARING INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.
FREE OF STATE TAX.
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY
BY THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

If not previously disposed of on the 15th of October next, we will advance the price.

For full particulars in regard to the above Security, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
9 29 tf4p

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Charles Macalester
Clarence H. Clark,	Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh,	Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson.	

President, N. B. BROWNE
Vice President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.

The Company will commence business on the 1st September next, and will be prepared
TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for one year or less period:—
Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills, $1 00 per $1000
Government, and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement, 50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion, $1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion, $2 00 per $1000
Owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of, $1 00 per $100
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $5 each box or trunk per year; contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.
FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.
COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Judges, Corporations, or Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE,
President.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer. 9 14 1m

RUSSIAN SABLE,
Imported Direct from Kamtschatka,
By Mr. J. W. BURLING, of this city.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has a few choice sets of
GENUINE RUSSIAN SABLE,
To which he calls attention.

JAMES REISKY,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF FURS,
10 1 6t4p* No. 139 N. THIRD STREET.

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,
From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angelos, California.
For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.
FOR SALE BY THE CASE.
CARMICK & CO.,
21 1mrp] SOLE AGENTS,
[N. E. CORNER OF FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

DRY GOODS.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SIX THOUSAND YARDS.

LADIES' WEAR.

Frosted Beavers.
English Whitneys.
Velvet Beavers.
Astrackians.
Chinchillas.
White Cloths.
Scarlet Cloths.
Middlesex Cloths.
Waterproof Cloths.

MEN'S WEAR.

Silk Mixtures for Suits.
Fine Black Cloths.
Fine Black Cassimeres.
Casket Beavers.
Extra Heavy Overcoatings.
Fancy Cassimeres, $1·50.
Harris Cassimeres.
Biolley Cassimeres.

BOYS' WEAR.

All-Wool Cassimeres, $1·00.
Handsome Neat Styles, $1·25.
Very Heavy Dark Styles, $1·25.
Fine Light Weight and Colors, $1·50.
Cadet Grey, All Shades.
Boys' Overcoatings.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
Have Just Opened
1500 pair Kid Gloves, best quality imported, $1·25 per pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons.
Nos. 4 and 5 Corded Edge Ribbons.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-Wool and Domet Flannels.
All-wool Shaker Flannels.
Domet Shaker Flannels.
Fine Quality Sack Flannels.
Heavy Grey and Red Twilled Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, etc. etc.
Handsome Plaid Poplins.
Plain All-Wool Poplins.
All-Wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Handsome French Chintzes.
Good quality Black Alpacas, very cheap.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, at less than wholesale prices [8 18§

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
HAVE OPENED TO-DAY,
1 case Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannels, 31c.
1 do. Fine do. do. do. do. 40c.
Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels.
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45 50 to $1.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Double-width all-wool Shirting Flannels, $1·40.
All-wool Cassimere, for boys' wear, 85, 90, and 95c.
Large size all-wool Blankets, $6 75, worth $8.
Crib Blankets, job lot, just received, $1·75.
Bleached Canton Flannels, 28 31, 37½, and 40c.
Unbleached do. do. 20 22, 25, 31, 33, 35, and 37½c.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, to 30c.
Unbleached do. 18, 21, 25, 28c., etc.
35c. for 1¼ yard-wide Pillow-case Muslin.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, all prices.
Heavy Power-loom Table Linens, 87½c to $1.
Linen Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, Crash, etc.
Fine assortment Calicoes, 15, 18½ 20, 22, and 23c.
Boys' colored bordered Hdkfs., from auction, 15c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at lowest prices.
Hoop Skirts, warranted for six months.
Customers will find our prices right, for what we save in expenses we take off of profits, consequently can sell lower than those under enormous expenses.
FARIES & WARNER,
995 No. 229 North NINTH Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAUT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Street, opened this morning, from auction, 10 pieces of Brussels Carpets, at only 50, 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1 25, and $1·50. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·90, worth $2 50. Three-ply Imperial Carpets, only $2 20. Hemp Carpets 37c. Rag Carpets, 56c. Entry and Stair Carpet 25c to $1·00. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Woolen Druggets, $1·75. Stair Oil Cloths 25c. Window Shades $1 up. Plain Shading 50c. Muslins, 12½c. Flannel, 37c. Blankets $6. Calicoes, 12c. Cloths, $3. Cassimere, $1. Satinets, 50c. Alpacas, 37c. Merinoes, 62c. Store for great bargains, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 21 1m

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Silk Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs, Belt Buckles and Slides, Linen Handkerchiefs all of colors Alpaca Braids and Skirt Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding, Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, &c. Ladies give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts.
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
We have just received a new and well-selected ock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, OVERCOATINGS and SUITINGS, which we will make to order at the most reasonable prices.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH Street.
LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.
In the manufacture of STITCHED BOSOMS we use the best Irish Linen of our own importation, and employ the best machine-operators in the city. We are thus enabled to supply our customers with
BOSOMS OF UNEQUALLED QUALITY
Plain Plait Shirt Bosoms, all sizes of plait.
Fancy Plait Bosoms, very beautiful.
Boys' Shirt Bosoms.
Embroidered Shirt Bosoms.
Woven Shirt Bosoms.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.
Full lines of the best makes of LINEN, imported direct from the Bleachfields of Ireland. Every piece warranted for durability.
Heavy Golden Flax Irish Linens.
Housewife Irish Linen.
Imperial Irish Linen.
Medium Irish Linen.
Fine Light Irish Linen.
Linens for Housekeepers.
Linen Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Damask Table Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towellings by the yard, Towels, Etc. Etc.
Hotels and Steamboats supplied at PACKAGE PRICES.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Importer and Dealer in Linen Goods Only,
9 17 d12 3trp No. 828 ARCH Street.

DEPOT FOR
FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
A CARD.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,
Whose Establishment for the sale of
House-Furnishing Dry Goods
Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to Housekeepers renewing their supply, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF
Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods for Household Use,
SUCH AS
Linen Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Pillow Muslins, Damask Table Cloths, Table Linens, Damask Napkins, Bordered Towels, Towellings, Quilts, Blankets, Table and Piano Covers,
And every other article suitable for a well ordered household. 9 14 6m tuths

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, NO. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET, Four Doors from Arch.
I would most respectfully announce to the ladies generally that I have now open a most carefully selected stock of
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
Comprising
TRIMMING AND BONNET RIBBONS,
In all widths, qualities, and styles.
VELVET RIBBONS,
Black, colored, every width and shade.
BONNET VELVETS, SATINS, SILKS,
In all desirable shades.
Also, a handsome assortment of
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, PLUMES, ETC., LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS
Of the newest shapes and styles. Ornaments, Matines, The best
FRENCH AND NEW YORK YORK BONNET FRAMES, which will be all sold at the lowest market prices. No trouble to show goods.
JULIUS SICHEL,
9 27 12t] No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.
Country orders carefully, as heretofore, attended to.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
No. 922 PINE STREET No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
95 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties opening daily in
REAL LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS.
Thread Veils—Bargains
Cambric Edgings and Insertings.
Real Val. Handkerchiefs.
Linen Collars, Cuffs Sleeves etc. 9 27 12t

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR
GENTLEMEN AND YOUTH

DRY GOODS.

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION
A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILK,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIE,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPS,	MANTUA RIBBONS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.
A Large Stock Real Lace Goods in

CLUNYS,	POINT,
VALENCIENNES,	THREAD,
APPLIQUE,	GUIMPURE,
ENGLISH & FRENCH,	BLACK THREAD,
REAL BLONDE,	HONITON, Etc.

INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries,
Plain and Figured Nets, Crapes,
Edgings, Insertings, Veils, Collars,
WHITE GOODS, Etc. Etc.
First-class Goods at the price of inferior.
A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. 9 29stuth

PARE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
OPENING OF
FALL GOODS.
PIMS' IRISH POPLINS.
PIMS' PLAID POPLINS.
PLAID MERINOES.
CASHMERE ROBES.
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.
ST. BERNARD SHAWLS.
ST. BERNARD CLOAKING.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS. (4 12stuthrp

1866!—OCTOBER DRY GOODS!
OUR PRICES ARE DECIDEDLY REASONABLE.
Beautiful Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres etc.
Fine Plain Poplins Merinoes, Empress Cloths, etc.
Excellent Black Alpacas All-wool Delaines etc.
French Chintzes, Calicoes, Ginghams Checks etc.
SUPERB BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS!
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Blanket Shawls.
Linen Goods in great variety, cheap and good
Blankets Flannels Tickings, Quilts etc. etc.
A splendid Stock of Cloths and Cassimeres at
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
(Late Thornley & Chism's),
N. E. COR EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
P. S.—Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at lowest market prices. 10 3 tf

E. R. LEE,
43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
SUCCESSOR TO WM. WARNOCK.
Will reopen our new Store, No. 43 North Eighth st. (Warnock's old established Stand), on Monday morning next, October 8th, with an entirely new stock of Dry Goods, purchased within the past week for cash.
E. R. LEE,
10-2 4t No 43 North Eighth Street.

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORTment in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, go to
WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No 103 N. EIGHTH Street,
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor Eighth and Arch.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
FOR RENT.
A VALUABLE STORE,
No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,
In the National Bank of the Republic Building.
96tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS FOR RENT
IN THE
National Bank of the Republic Building,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (30x60), well lighted and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.
Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES IN THE BUSINESS PART OF CHESNUT STREET TO BE LET.—The valuable property at the N. W. corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets. Also, Nos 1113 and 1123, belonging to the Girard estate, are being vacated, and are to be let for business purposes. Applications for renting the same by parties who are willing to make the requisite alterations, or who desire the alterations made by the Trust, can be made at the Office, No. 19 S. FIFTH Street.
8 3wths 3trp S. S. CAVIN, Agent.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY modern Brick Residence No. 1824 SPRUCE Street 22 feet front with three-story double back buildings, and lot 153 feet deep, to Dobbins street; has two bath rooms, water closets, permanent basins and replete with every extra modern convenience. Price $26 000, clear of all incumbrance. Terms accommodating. Can be seen on application to
WILLIAM M. FARR,
9 27 7t* No 224 CHESNUT Street.

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY.—FOR Sale, three Dwellings in New Row West TWENTY FIRST Street, at 18 000, 22 000, and $28 000. Also, a superior medium size House No 2116 ARCH St. 9 25 1mrp*

WARD J. CAFFEE,
IMPORTER
HAVANA CIGARS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
AGENT FOR
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
S. E. Cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.
7 tuths 1mrp

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
The Largest and Best Assortment of Boys' Clothing in the City.
Boys' Clothing Made to Order.

CARPETINGS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
NEW CARPETINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Just Received Per Steamer "Melita
French and English,
Axminster, Royal,
Wilton 6-4 Velvets,
English Brussels,
Crossley Tapestries.
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH GOODS.
NEW STYLES OF
6-4 Velvets, Axminster, Wiltons and Brussels.
Carpets for Halls, with Borders.
English Oil Cloths.
English and American Three-Plies
Ingrain and Venetians.
Druggets, Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Linen Crumb Cloths.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
NEW CARPETINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
JUST OPENED. (9 22 2m4p

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
CARPETINGS,
NOW OPENING.
LATEST STYLES
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
JOS. BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH Street,
TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET.
9 15 tuth6mrp]

LEEDOM & SHAW,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,
In every style and variety. (9 4 3m5p

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED
This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and impaired functions.
It is for the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.
No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.
BIOKRENE cures General Debility Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression Loss of Appetite, Low spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.
BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand Tonic, and will give perfect Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors,
No. 28 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

OIL OF PETROLEUM,
FOR FRANCE.
THE MAGASINS GENERAUX DE ST. DENIS, which are situated No. 42 AVENUE DE PARIS, at Saint Denis, close to Paris, keep OIL OF PETROLEUM in iron vats, with a guarantee that the loss does not amount to more than three or five per cent. annually. Advance of funds 75 per cent.
Moderate charge for storage. Apply for full particulars to the Director,
8 2 th10trp L. LEFORME.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S, No. 607 Chesnut street. Pianos refeathered without removing, to sound as good as new. 9 22 1m rp

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Ready-Made Clothing for Men.
Ready-Made Clothing for Youth.
Ready-Made Clothing for Boys.

CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET
THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH.
NOW OPENING
FALL IMPORTATIONS
NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES
IN
FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,
New Designs.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
MESSRS. JOHN CROSSEY & SONS'
NEW STYLE
6-4 VELVET CARPETS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
800 PIECES
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS,
CHOICE STYLES,
Now Landing from Steamer "Melita."

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN 3-PLY CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAIN CARPETS.
BORDERED DRUGGETS.
10-4, 12-4, 10-4 DRUGGETS.
STAIR DRUGGETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
FOR
HALLS AND STAIRS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,
FANCY RUGS AND SHEEPSKIN MATS.
COCOA MATTING, ALL WIDTHS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR FLOORS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR STAIRS.
9 6 thstu1m

THE ISSUE.

ONE MAN VS. THE NATION.

WHICH SHALL PREVAIL?

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN ON THE GREAT QUESTION.

His Oration at the Academy of Music Last Evening.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Last evening the Academy of Music was filled by a large and enthusiastic audience, who had been drawn thither by the announcement of an address on the "Issue of the Day" by Hannibal Hamlin, the true patriot who was deserted by his party that it might place Andrew Johnson in power. The peculiar relation which Mr. Hamlin had sustained to the Union party and the country gave great weight to his words, in addition to that which his eloquence and unflinching loyalty imparted.

Previous to the appearance of the orator of the evening, Hermann's Satterlee Band discoursed patriotic airs, to the evident satisfaction of the audience.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock, the late Vice-President appeared, and was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., then stepped forward and introduced Mr. Hamlin in the following appropriate words:—

I am grateful, very grateful, for the position that enables me to introduce to this fair and beautiful audience, beautiful because it is fair, the noble champion of true republicanism, whose name is linked nearer than any other to the grandeur and sadness of the past, linked with that of our martyred President Lincoln. (Applause.) Our distinguished guest is a tried, loyal American statesman (applause), the noblest style of man, and we welcome him to-night for his devotion to the republic. (Applause.) We honor him because he has scorned the wrath and defied the oppression of power. (Applause.) We welcome him also as the representative of a noble State that has unbarred the gates of the morning, and ushered in with the chorus of thirty thousand freemen the sun of American liberty. (Applause.) We welcome him to this audience in the city of the Constitution, and I have assured him that in this audience he will find none that can ever forget to love—ay, to love—the republic. (Applause.)

After the applause which greeted the mention of Mr. Hamlin's name had subsided, he spoke as follows:—

These generous plaudits speak no uncertain sound (applause); they come from the lips of men who were loyal to our country (applause), and they assure me that I am to-night before ladies and gentlemen who stood by our country in its dark and trying hour, when the cloud of war hung over the land; and it assures me that as they felt an interest then in its welfare, they are determined to be consulted in the settlement of that conflict.

I might better come, my friends, to-night and take a coal from the fires that are burning upon your altars and apply it to human lips, than expect, by aught that I can say, to interest or guide you along the rugged pathway of duty in the present crisis. I am surrounded here to-night by the loyal 'League of Pennsylvania" (applause), whose deeds and whose devotion to our common country are themes of praise upon every loyal lip. (Applause.) I remember well, but a little more than two years since, I spent that memorable Sabbath with you which succeeded that terrible conflict at Gettysburg, painful yet gratifying in its results. Painful that so many of our true and loyal men went down to their graves, but gratifying that the backbone of the Rebellion was there broken. (Applause.)

I visited on that sacred day your churches, where woman, with her delicate hand and nicer instincts, was devoting all her energies to alleviate the condition of the wounded; and a more Christian service, in my judgment, was never performed in the churches than on that day. (Applause.) We meet to-night with no responsibility upon our hands of burying the dead and caring for the wounded; but, my friends, let me tell you you never gathered within the walls of this temple, or elsewhere, with higher or more momentous responsibilities resting upon you than those that rest upon you to-night.

We fought this war through successfully. We bore aloft the banner of our country in a thousand fights, and we have come here to counsel with each other what are the best modes of securing the legitimate results of all those battles.

We now have arrived at that point where you yourselves—*we*, the people of the country—are to determine upon what terms and upon what conditions those who seceded to destroy this Government shall be restored to a participation in it. (Applause.) I believe, my friends, that you will sympathize with me when I say that, at the earliest moment practicable, we will welcome them back, all the States of this Union. I wish the time were now, when they could resume their ancient position (applause); but we dare not—I use the word carefully—we dare not welcome them back upon any other terms than those that shall guarantee equal rights to every man. (Applause.)

In the name of three hundred thousand men who went down to patriotic graves; by all the obligations that we owe to the loyal men in the South, who stood by our country in the hour of trial; from every consideration that can guide us as statesmen, we dare not bring the Rebel States back until we are satisfied that this dreadful struggle shall not again be hurled upon those who come after us. (Applause.)

I wish it were now. I am tired of this long and constant struggle. I would welcome them with open arms; and in the language of that great and good man—ay, the man who in your hearts holds hardly a second place to that of Washington—"I would accept them, and treat them with charity for all, and malice towards none." (Applause.) We have a right to ask that the men whose hands are red and reeking with the blood of our sons and brothers that went down to the grave—we want the right to ask and to demand—is it not our duty so to demand?—that we shall understand that the controversy when settled shall be so settled that there shall be no disturbance in the future. (Applause.)

Have we not paid enough? My friends, more than three hundred thousand men have gone down to patriotic graves for you and me and our friends.

Have we not contributed enough in the billions of money that we contributed from our treasury to demand that when the final settlement is made it shall be made upon terms and conditions that shall never be disturbed? (Applause.) But we find the country in a woful condition. We are amazed, and each man asks the other, "Why is it?"

When you strip the issues of the present hour of extraneous questions, you reduce it to a simple proposition, which can be stated in a very few words; and it is a proposition presented to us of Executive usurpation upon the one hand and Congressional legislation upon the other. (Applause.) I know well that there are many collateral issues and questions that arise. When you take them away, it is reduced to a single question of executive ordinances and legislative enactments, and it is my purpose, in the suggestions which I shall make, to look at the condition of things.

[*Continued on the Sixth Page.*]

[*Continued from the Fifth Page.*]

A skilful mariner that goes out from your port shapes his course and takes his departure. When adverse winds have driven him from his course, when the sky has been obscure in storms, he seizes on the first moment of time when the sun appears in heaven to ascertain the longitude and latitude—upon the vast ocean by which he is surrounded.

We may draw a practical lesson from the skilful mariner. It is well for us to look and ship of State is drifting, by whom she is manned and directed, and to what port she is bound.

I ask this audience to recollect that I express my own opinions. I ask and I expect no party, no man to be responsible for those opinions. I will endeavor, in my own way, to give you the reasons upon which I form the opinions which I express. First, I propose to state what I think ought to have been done when this Rebellion collapsed. The most moderate and conservative suggestion that I can make is that I think a few examples ought to have been made in the way of capital illustration. (Terrific applause.)

If a homicide is committed in your midst, every good man, whether he be a Copperhead or a Union man, says let the law be executed. Now I hold and think—I was going to say I was three-fourths a Johnson man—I am a Johnson man, as he was! (Applause.) I hold that treason against such a Government as ours is the highest crime of which a man could be guilty.

I do not hold that our Government under the old regime was just what it ought to have been, or just what its fathers and founders intended it to be; but it is the best the sunlight of heaven ever shone upon. (Applause.) And we can conceive no crime so wicked as that a parricidal hand that was raised to break it down; and yet, though I am in Pennsylvania, and in the loyal city of Philadelphia, let me say one of your own sons contributed much to that result. Why, an old man whose heart had never, so far as I know, been melted by the genial smiles of woman (applause), could not find in the Constitution any power to save the government under which he lived.

Now if, when this Rebellion collapsed, we had made a very few examples—I would not have had many—I would have had some—it would have had a most wonderful effect, in my judgment, upon all the rebellious States. There was no prescription that modern Democracy or modern Copperheadism, could have prescribed, that would have been worth half as much. They expected because they knew they deserved it.

There is another thing which in my judgment ought to have been done at that time. They call me a radical, but I am a very conservative man. (Laughter.) Look at your statutes, and see what the good old fathers did in the revolutionary war. They told the Rebels—the Copperheads are not any better than Rebels—they told the tories of the revolutionary war, or those who were tories of the revolutionary war, in the words upon the statutes I think of every State in the Union, that it was not healthy for them to remain in them; that they might undergo a choking sensation if they remained. (Applause.) And what did they do? Like the gentleman to whom it was intimated that he would be kicked out if he didn't go, they withdrew, and went to the provinces of Nova Scotia; and there is the true secret why the provinces are so hostile to us to-day.

Conservative as I am, I tell you precisely what I would have done when this Rebellion closed, and I put it to every lady and gentleman here, to answer me in their good, sober judgment, if it be not right. I would have said to every man who was a member of the so called Confederate Congress—to every man who claimed to represent that Government at foreign courts—to every man who had been educated at the expense of our Government, and sworn allegiance to it—to every major-general commanding in the Rebel forces, if I include brigadiers I would have said to them, and every man who claimed to be Governor of a Rebel State, not as our fathers said, "You must leave this country," but I would have said to them, you may stay here, you may have the protection of life and property—although the Civil Rights bill gave it—but you can never again participate, either as a voter or an office-holder, in the Government you sold; and I ask you, my friends, if there is not justice and merit in the proposition (applause), but now were told they may stay as friendly citizens. (Laughter.)

Now we are told that the class of men who engaged in the conspiracy, like a class of men who are engaged in a larceny, must not have their case adjudicated until they constitute a part of the panel that is to try them. I do not believe that. (Laughter.)

When the Rebellion collapsed, the only question that these men in the rebellious States asked themselves was, "Will our lives be spared?" They have forfeited every right under the Constitution and the Government, even to their lives, and they were prepared to concede any terms that those loyal States would ask of them.

When they conceded the abolition of slavery, that was the very substratum upon which they founded their Government. When they did that there was no other thing they would not have conceded. I am sure, in my judgment, this at least should have been demanded.

Cases are easily selected. Upon a few the penalty of the law should have been imposed, that we ourselves should know, and that we should hand down to all future ages, that treason is a crime that ought to be punished. (Applause.) Will we not do it? What were the logical sequences? Why, at some other day and hour in the history of the republic prominent men could get up a new and another rebellion.

The "Boys in Blue" went down to the battle-field and sacrificed their lives, and those who instigated the Rebellion are to go unwhipped of justice. Was not that the logical sequence? God grant that we do not admit that, and I wash my hands of all such action. But I tell you all, my friends, that the trials of the war came too near my own hearthstone to agree to that. No, it cannot be. In the name of the patriotic dead and the heroic living, who are in our midst with honorable scars, upon them we cannot agree, and we ought not to agree upon any other terms than shall show to future ages that treason is a crime and we will punish it.

Now this is what I think ought to have been done; and coming from the little State of Maine (vociferous applause)—of which my friend was disposed so kindly to speak—coming from there, I might have opinions which would be somewhat in advance of this central portion of our Union. I might have made a very short speech in parenthesis, almost with a single sentence, and interest you more, perhaps, when I say look at the responsibilities that rest upon the country. The right arm has spoken; now you must go and speak too. Coming from that State where we make no distinction of race or color (loud applause), I express my own opinion when I say that universal suffrage ought to have been in this canvass.

And I am led to that conclusion very much by an illustration that Benjamin Franklin gave us, "that the property qualification of one hundred dollars was necessary to entitle a freeman to vote;" and he put the question forcibly and significantly, "If a man owns a jackass that is worth a hundred dollars, is the right to vote in the jackass or the man?" (Laughter and applause.) I am coming to a point, by-and-by, of what we have before us.

I think the least that I can say is that impartial suffrage ought to have been demanded. I have said, when this Rebellion collapsed, the only question they asked was:—"Will you spare our lives?" "All that a man hath will he give for his life." The time then was, whatever the conditions demanded would have been granted.

The President of the United States had, and he could have exercised the power as easily, as I turn my hand, but instead of doing that he and *he alone*, has involved us in this controversy. I know you will be delighted to listen to the gentleman who is to succeed me, and I hasten to my next proposition. I said to you that the true issue, when stripped of all extraneous and collateral questions, was one between executive ordinances and legislative enactments, and I come now to that proposition. If the President of the United States had exercised *only* the duties and powers with which he is clothed under the Constitution, we would have been an harmonious people to-day, North and South, (applause); but he undertook the auspices of his Secretary of State, who, in my judgment, led him to the position he now occupies, undertook to run the machine on his own account. (Laughter.) Now let us look at this thing, and let us exercise our judgements, not our passions.

The Constitution of the country under which we live classifies the powers of the Government under three distinct heads—a Legislative, an Executive, and the Judicial department.

The Legislative department is clothed with authority to make the necessary and needful laws.

The Executive department is clothed with the authority to execute those laws—*not to make them.* (Applause.)

The Judicial department is clothed with the power of construing the laws passed by *Congress, not by the President.* (Applause.)

That is the subdivision of power in the Constitution, and while I dislike to entertain an audience by reading, I do ask that I may be permitted to read from that great charter of our liberties. I read from Section 8th. The first subdivision of power in the Constitution is that defining the legislative department.

Section 8 declares—"That Congress shall have power"—*Congress, not the Executive*—(laughter, occasioned by the peculiar twang with which the speaker uttered the last word)—"to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare"—"and general welfare"—that power is lodged in Congress. It then goes on to enumerate the specific grant of powers by the Constitution of the United States to Congress. I need not enumerate them; the section of the Constitution closes with this significant paragraph:—"Congress shall have power to make all the laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States." Can there be anything more broad or comprehensive? First it clothes Congress with the power of all legislative action that shall be necessary for the general welfare; and second, it clothes Congress with the power of all necessary legislative acts that shall carry out the specific grants of power.

Your Executive is an executive officer. He is to execute laws that Congress makes, and he has no power, except it shall be his duty to communicate to Congress the condition of the country at their annual session. He has no earthly powers to execute a law that Congress makes—*our* Congress—a Congress that represents you and me, my friends. (Applause.) Our Congress—I will have a word to say before I close about what are our relations to our representatives—well, I run along and I will have to read another, because I want to comment upon it hereafter. I find in section 4 in the 4th article of the Constitution these words, "The United States." We are the United States, and not the President. And, let me tell you, we are going to teach the man who sits in the White House that we are the people, and not Andrew Johnson. We are going to teach him that the freemen of this country know their rights, and knowing, dare and *will* maintain them. (Applause, and cries of "Good!" "good!")

The part of the Constitution to which I have just referred says:—"The United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government,"—and we are going to do it, with the help of God (applause),—"and shall protect each of them from invasion,'—mark the language; I want to say something after awhile in relation to it—"and on application of the Legislature of the State, if in session, or, if not in session, of the Executive, against domestic violence." Now, there is the Constitution, and what has the President done? I have spoken of what ought to have been done—nay, I have spoken of what I would like to have done. What has been done? The President has assumed powers which he had no more right to exercise, in my candid judgment, than the merest child in your community. (Applause.)

When this Rebellion collapsed, what was his duty?

I will be liberal—very liberal. During the war, I stood, nay, I contended that for a government the greatest powers in time of war were necessary, but when peace came flying upon its wings, then I demanded that the executive power should correspond with the demands of peace. The first thing the Executive undertook to do, after the Rebellion collapsed, was to appoint governors for the rebellious States; and yet the modern Democracy prate about State rights. (Applause.)

I hold that he might as well appoint Heister Clymer, and God knows he will never be Governor in any other way. (Applause and cheers.) He might with just as much propriety, with just as much power, *hoist* Clymer into the executive chair as he could appint a Governor in a rebellious State. I ask any constitutional lawyer or statesman to point out to me the clause in the Constitution that authorizes the President to appoint a civil Governor. It don't exist. What he ought to have done was this—He ought to have held all those States in military subjection, and submitted the matter to Congress—*our representatives.*

I concede to the President, as the commander of the army and navy, full power over a government in its military aspect; but I deny from the first to the last any power in the Executive to appoint a civil Governor. It is a high crime—a misdemeanor. (Applause.) More, this is a question, my friends, in which *we* have an interest; it comes home to us. I make no objections to the conditions or terms which he proposed to the States on resuming relations within the Union. They were right; yet an Executive may, unconstitutionally, just as well attempt to exercise a right which he has no authority to exercise—he may attempt it in the right way as well as in the wrong way. He never had authority to appoint governors or impose terms upon the States. This is *our* business, not his (applause); and we will teach him, before we are done, that it is our business.

Thank God, the people command the position, and they intend to command it. He (the President) demanded conditions of the States—certain conditions upon which they should assume their relations in the Union. Where did he get his power? I ask any man. I want to ask the constitutional lawyer, and I ask any man of good, sober, common sense where he got his power to propose a system of legislation by the States on the one side that was to exclude our being heard on the other? (Applause.) Now, I am not going to discuss the question to-night whether these States were in the Union or out of the Union. It is not material for my argument. I know they are very nice distinctions, and I have very clear and distinct notions upon it; and as there may be a difference of opinion, when I can base my argument upon what does not render it necessary for me to draw these distinctions, I do not choose to do it.

I care not whether the States were in the Union or out of the Union. It is enough for me to know that they did acts which deprived them of every right they had under the Constitution (applause), and instead of raising questions that will lead us away into the mazes of transcendentalism, he chooses to do it precisely as it is presented. They did well, if it was an authority worth quoting. I would quote Andrew Johnson on that very point, but it is not necessary.

When these rebellious States renounced their allegiance to the Government, and set up a so-called Government, they lost every right they possessed under *our* Government—every one. No, there was one right, and that was the right to be hanged. (Applause.)

Now, this whole thing, in my idea, could have been settled at that period of time just as easily as the remotest period in the world; but the President undertook to assume this power, dictating his terms; now mark the language that I have read to you, "*Congress is clothed with power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing.* Now enumerate the powers and all other powers bestowed by the Constitution in the *Government of the United States*, and the fourth section of the fourth article, "The Government of the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government."

Now, I put this question to you, my friends. The President had no power to pass laws, but would take a substance and essence whether he establish an executive ordinance and call it a law, or invite a State that represented only one side of the controversy, to pass a law that he could adopt as a law, and in that we claim to be heard; and I claim that this exercise of power was a high crime and a misdemeanor. More follow after it. The theory of the President has been that these States lost none of their rights; that after struggling, after using all the power within their command against the life of our Government, that they come back again with no penitence and subject to no penalty. That is his theory. And what does he do? I have read the fourth article of the Constitution, in which it says:—"The United States shall guarantee," etc.

Taking the theory of the President, I try my points in hypothesis. By what authority, let me ask you, did he attempt to invest General Herron, of Louisiana, a man whose hand was reeking red with the blood of your sons—*by what authority did he invest him*—with power over the Goveror of Louisiana, to assume the control of the military power in that State? (Applause.) It is a high crime, it is a misdemeanor. The blood is chilled, we stand appalled at that awful massacre. It was induced by the telegrams of the President! Read them all! Look at them! But for these telegrams of your President, that awful massacre would never have occurred. I arraign him before heaven and this audience, of high crimes and misdemeanors. (Applause.) I do not precisely understand politically the definition of the word.

We could be heard ourselves. We could summon to our aid our fellow-citizens, and we could stand by; but we could not forget the commentaries that would be made over the waters—that it was the result of on institutions. They have not admitted that an imbecile and idiotic prince was the necessary result of their form of government. It was an unfortunate event in God's Providence we had this man thrust upon us. (Applause.) It didn't grow out of our system of government. (Applause.) Yet it subjected us to that sad commentary abroad.

Again, look at the manner in which the President is attempting to control this Government by a corrupt exercise of executive power, by turning out every man, however honest or capable, who would not degrade his own manhood by supporting "his policy." (Applause.) There has been no crime committed in all the annals of time; there has been no ruling power from Nero, bloody that he was, to the present day, that mark the moral terpitude that marks our President now. We stand appalled at it.

The maimed soldier, the honest man, the patriotic citizen who gave of his means to support the Government when it needed support, they are all swept away, and Copperheads that support "My Policy" take his place. I must seek a quotation from that old man, John Quincy Adams. (Applause.) At another day, when attempts were made by mere brute executive patronage to control the Government, that old man eloquent said:—"In view of the degeneracy of the times, the soul sickened; in view of the fact that in the descending scale of degradation there were found willing men to earn their daily bread by their daily shame."

We honor the laboring man whose face is bronzed and whose hands are hard in honest toil. We honor him because labor is the basis of the prosperity of our Government. It builds up your beautiful city; it goes upon the mart and the market-place, where it sends up its busy hum of thrift and enterprise. We honor the man that shovels the dirt, but despise the man who eats it. (Cheers and applause)

My friends, the field is so broad—it is illimitable, that I must pass to my third proposition, What ought we to sustain? The Congress—*our* Congress—my friends, do not mistake, it is our Congress. We have heard a great deal of talk about this thing called radicalism.

What is it? When they present to your minds a distinct proposition, examine it; when they talk to you about simple radicalism, with no distinctive proposition, mark my words, there is nothing in it. We have a Congress. They are the popular branch representing us. In sustaining them I want you to understand that is the simplest thing. In sustaining them we sustain ourselves and our manhood.

Let any man who earns his livelihood by the sweat of his brow—by his own acts or by his own industry—let him stand up here and say he is a freeman, and that *he* is attacked in this assault upon the public servants. It is not the representative that is assailed, *we* are assailed; we are assaulted by this man who has undertaken to assume the power over each one of us.

I want to go back; I want to discuss a proposition that I have omitted; and I will thank the reporters if they will put it in the right place, because I am speaking extemporaneously, and I run wild. I want to speak of another usurpation of the President. I want to class it where it belongs. In speaking of the President controlling the Government by a corrupted use of Executive patronage, I want to invite your attention to a specific point. Now I want to read from the Constitution; but I will state to you precisely what it says:—"The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,"—*our* Senate, not his—"may appoint certain officers;" and it provides that "he may fill such vacancies as may occur during recess of the Senate." Now that is the Constitution.

And what is he attempting to do? I understand from the newspapers—I read the newspapers—I understand that he has got an opinion from an Attorney-General who holds his place at the will of the President. He may appoint all officers provided for by law, *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.* He may fill vacancies that exist during the recess.

He sends a class of nominations to the Senate, and they reject them; or, if you please, refuse to act upon them. Now, remember, the question is that of a vacancy during the recess of the Senate. After the Senate has adjourned he appoints his own favorites to fill any vacancy that existed during the session of the Senate. In what does this result? Why, he gets enough men in the country who will promise—I don't say they will keep it—to support "my policy." He appoints, and sends them to the Senate, *our* Senate, for confirmation, without which it amounts to nothing; they do not confirm them; they are rejected. What then? After the Senate adjourns he appoints some individual to fill a vacancy—*to fill a vacancy that occurred during the recess of the Senate.* I say here to-night, no sensible constitutional lawyer ever conceded such a power to the President of the United States, because, if good, the Senate was a body of no earthly importance. Then you get a dictator sure enough.

I ought to have stated all of these things in my line of argument on the usurpations of the President, and I go back to the other point, What has now to be done? Congress met in December last and they selected a committee in the House and the Senate of eminent men that constituted that body of eminent men in which you and I have unqualified confidence, and they set themselves to work to ascertain what was the condition of these disloyal States. I cannot undertake now to narrate the evidence that was presented to that committee. It is enough for me to say that that committee came to a conclusion that they were not in a condition to be received; they thought the evidence ample, full, and plenary to submit to them certain amendments to the Constitution.

The true issue for us to decide upon is, what Congress has presented to us. That is the true issue, and what else? Every man born within our Union shall be an American citizen. And in the name of all the gods, what is he, if he isn't an American citizen? (Laughter and applause.) In all my reading of history, in all my understanding of languages, I suppose every little wee child owes allegiance to the Government under which he was born; and yet everywhere a class of political Jeremiahs, who are mourning around your streets, and who stand at the corner with a man born under the folds of our flag, and under our Constitution, and say he shall not be an American citizen. (Applause.) That is the first proposition.

Now it is suggested that Congress has passed a law meeting this case, and your President vetoed it—and vetoed a law that would not give to freemen born in the country the same protection of his person and his property, for that is all that was needed. Now reflect a moment upon what a President who was not willing to give freemen the same protection of life and property, that is, although it failed—the Civil Rights bill—there was nothing else in it. He vetoed it; but, thank God, we had a Congress who passed it in spite of his veto. (Cheers.)

I must hasten along to the next proposition they present to us is in reference to the momentous point—I want to go back once more. (Laughter.) You had a convention here in this city, where men sat with pad-locks on their lips, and Doolittle had the key. They elected a temporary President of that Convention, who was obliged to say "I thank you gentlemen," and if the others had said as much, it would have afforded much matter worthy of comment.

And General Dix, its temporary chairman, uttered some words which will bear me out in corroboration of the principle which I assume, that the President has exercised these acts in violation of the Constitution. General Dix said:—

"The President, not in pursuance of any constitutional power, has called on the Confederate States to accept conditions for their admission to the exercise of their legitimate functions as members of the Union."

Here is a distinct admission on the part of General Dix that there is no legitimate constitutional power for the President to exercise. Let me read from the 7th of Howard's reports of the United States Supreme Court, which comes precisely in point, and in relation to article 4, section 4, of the Constitution. The Court says:—

"Under this article of the Constitution it rests with Congress to decide what government is established in a State, for, as the United States guarantee to each State a republican form of government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State, before it can be determined whether it is republican or not. And when the senators and Representatives of the State are admitted into the councils of the Union, the authority of the Government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority, and this decision is binding upon all the departments of the Government."

This is the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Another proposition in the amendment limits the Representatives that each State enjoys in Congress according to the number of voters. The South were formerly entitled to have three-fifths of their slaves represented in Congress, and the white men did the voting. Now they want to count the five-fifths, and so secure an increase in their representation. Should such be the case, you will see at once that the white man in South Carolina will exercise about two and a half times the amount of power that a white man possesses in Pennsylvania. Is that right? Is that republican? And yet this Johnson-Democratic-mongrel party are very earnest in rejecting that proposition to amend the Constitution. But when they know that a Democrat in the North will not have as much power as a Rebel in the South, they will gladly adopt the proposition.

Another part of the proposition is that affirming the validity of the national debt and the obligations we owe to the widows and orphans, and that the Rebel debt shall not be assumed. If this was not done, there is great danger that there would be an attempt made not to repudiate the national debt, but in some way to assume the Rebel debt. The speaker instanced the case of the Texas bonds, many years ago, which he very blandly hinted had been distributed to the Senators as inducements for them to support it. At first there was scarcely any members in favor of assuming the Texas loan; but gentlemen came and told members that they could buy the bonds in perfectly legitimate transactions at five cents on the dollar, and at last the bill was passed. In the same way the Rebel debt could be got through.

The last is one which meets my full approval, in depriving the men who deserted the service of the Government after having sworn to support it, from again holding office under the Government. Is not this an awful punishment? (Laughter.) They should be prevented from exercising the right of suffrage. But let us take what Congress has done, and trust in God for the future.

I am desirous, and I trust that all of us are, that this conflict shall be ended. We wish that it might be so to-day, but not until we can have such guarantees as will satisfy us, justly and properly, if it be until the last syllable of recorded time—until then we do not want the States back again. (Applause.)

There is a practical solution to the difficulty, and that is, go to work, every one of you; do your duty in the Keystone State. Let every man devote himself—I will not say for a day—but I ask you, as you love your country, as you respect your manhood, as you know your own rights as free citizens, from now until the day of election, I ask you to devote yourselves to your country? (Applause.)

Come one, come all, from every valley and every glen in this mighty Commonwealth; come, and in tones that cannot be mistaken express your opinions as freemen sent abroad, as we, in the little State of Maine, have sent the moral influence, and—(The rest of this sentence was lost in the loud huzzahs which followed the mention of Maine.) Oh! and how proud will be the consolation of every man that can feel his heart and say, in this hour of our country's peril:—"I did my duty to my country and my God."

Mr. Hamlin then resumed his seat amid prolonged applause, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, late Speaker of the national House of Representatives, was introduced, and addressed the audience at considerable length on the issues of the day.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two-thirds of both Houses concurring That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz:—

"Article 14, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This section makes citizenship uniform in all the States, and protects citizens both North and South; for example, South Carolina must treat Pennsylvanians with the same respect that she treats her own citizens.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for President or Vice-President, and for the United States representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any male inhabitant of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This section fixes the basis of representation in Congress upon the population of the several States, with this *proviso*, that where a State denies the elective franchise to any of its qualified male citizens of 21 years of age (which any State is allowed to do under this section), that then its representation in Congress shall be proportionably reduced, thus regulating the representation in Congress by the number of voters in each State. Under the old Constitution, the South had three-fifths of all her slaves added to her free population to fix her representation in Congress; now that slavery is abolished she will have two-fifths more added thereto, and thus come back under the old Constitution with increased power, and would thus make the vote of one white man in the South nearly equal to two in the North. This is the reason why the Rebels are *now* opposing this part of the amendment.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability."

The intention of this section is to give the offices to the Union men of the South, so that we shall have perpetual peace, and so that Jefferson Davis and other traitors like him shall never again control this Government, and thus endanger its liberties. If those leading Rebels should continue to hold the offices in the South, we shall have no peace, but, on the contrary, perpetual strife. They have done enough already. They should have no further say. Their children will succeed to the rights which they will lose by their treason; that is enough, in all conscience. This section, you will observe, applies those Rebels only who have *heretofore held office* and *taken an oath* to support the Constitution of the United States; should any hardships arise thereby, Congress may grant relief by a two-thirds vote.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of bounties and pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned; and neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

This section will cut off all future hope on the part of the Rebels of securing payment for their slaves or of the Rebel debt, and thus relieve our country from future sectional strife.

POLITICAL.

☞ **UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.**

STATE.

GOVERNOR.

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Esq.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD PELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

First District—Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS.
Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR.

First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES McMANES.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—GEORGE W. GHEGHAN.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—
Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J. DONOHUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—W. M. WORRALL.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, } Secretaries.

9 18 18t

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.

SERIES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

TO BE HELD AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

UNION LEAGUE,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Members of the Union League,

Are respectfully invited to assemble at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5,

An Address will be delivered by the

HON. HORACE GREELEY,

AND

CLINTON LLOYD, ESQ.,

Of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

LADIES are especially invited to be present upon each occasion.

Tickets of admission for each evening will be issued at the LEAGUE HOUSE on the MORNING of the respective days of each address.

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 10 1 5t

☞ SECOND CONGRESSIONAL

DISTRICT.

JOHN HULME,

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

9 29 6t

POLITICAL.

☞ **FREEMEN**

TO THE FRONT!!

The Day that Decides the Future is at Hand!

The Crisis is Upon Us!

The Second Tuesday of October Will Settle the Destiny of the Nation!

SHALL LIBERTY BE LOST

AND THE

SWAY OF A DICTATOR BEGIN?

Or shall the Republic be saved, and the RIGHT OF THE MAJORITY TO RULE be perpetuated? This is the VITAL ISSUE! Arise, Freemen! and prepare for the struggle. Gather in

MASS MEETING!

Friday Evening, October 5,

AT THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

COME ALL TRUE MEN AND HEAR

GOVERNOR CURTIN,
GENERAL GEARY,
HON. CHARLES GIBBONS,
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,
HON. LEONARD MYERS,
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
HON. CALEB N. TAYLOR,
HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER,
HON. A. G. CATTELL,
HON. SIMON CAMERON,
HON. MORTON McMICHAEL,
HON. JOHN W. FORNEY,
HON. WAYNE McVEIGH,
HON. LOUIS W. HALL,
HON. LEWIS PARKER, Maine,
WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq.,
DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq.,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST, Esq.,
MAJOR CALHOUN,
GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN,
GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER,
JOHN GOFORTH, Esq.,
GENERAL GEORGE ROBESON,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq.,
HON. N. B. BROWNE,
DR. WILLIAM ELDER,
COLONEL FRANK JORDAN,
HON. THADDEUS STEVENS,
HON. JOHN HICKMAN,
HON. JOHN M. BROOMALL,
GENERAL HARTRANFT,
JUDGE PITKIN,
GENERAL JOHN ELY,
HON. JAMES POLLOCK,
COLONEL JAMES E. GIBBON,
HON. CORNELIUS COLE,
United States Senator, California.
WILLIAM A. COOK, Esq.
A. WATSON ATWOOD, Esq.
COLONEL WILLIAM A. PEARCE.
CLINTON LLOYD, Esq.
EX-VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN.
COLONEL A. K. McCLURE.
GOVERNER JAMES R. HAWLEY, of Conn
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.
GEN JOHN COCHRANE of New York.
HON. GALUSHA GROW, of Pennsylvania.
HON. JAMES BARKER, of MAINE.

Leave your labor early, and devote yourselves to your Country! Come from your Workshops! Come in Battalions! Come with Banners! With stouts hearts and determined will! Let every Ward, every Club, every Organization, muster in its strength, and join the Grand Demonstration of Patriots, who are resolved that "the Government of the People, by the People, and for the People, shall not Perish from the Earth!"

SOLDIERS! SAILORS!

Shall the Rebel hordes you subdued be suffered to again mount to Power, and Rule you? Will you allow Treachery in high places to undo all your glorious work? Shall the holy sacrifice of over 300 000 lives of your heroic comrades be forgotten? Have the noble Dead, indeed, died in Vain? AMERICANS! Now, as ever, the cause of Freedom and Self-government rests on the Intelligence, the Patriotism, and the Courage of the People! Are you ready for the Struggle? Maine has fired the first gun! Let the Keystone emulate the Star of the East! Let us pil up a grand majority for

GEARY AND CONGRESS!

THE PRESIDENT,

Blind to facts, infatuated, and wickedly advised, disputes the

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF CONGRESS.

The repeated arguments and appeals of the people, and their representatives are wantonly disregarde.

VAST MAJORITIES

Will penetrate the circle which surround the Chief Magistrate, and convince even him and his bad advisers that the people will never suffer

REBELS TO RULE PATROTS.

A grand victory at the polls will arrst the usurpations of the

ONE-MAN POWER!

Let us sustain our true Representatives by re-echoing that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States; all alike entitled to "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness;" that ONE REBEL AT THE SOUTH shall not be EQUAL TO TWO LOYAL MEN AT THE NORTH; that no officer, civil or military, who has violated his oath to sustain the Constitution of the United States, shall again hold office under that Constitution unless specially allowed so to do by Congress, the law-making power of the country; that the loyal war debt is forever sacred; that our pensioned widows and orphans never shall be forgotten; and that never shall the debt contacted by the Rebels for the murder of our sons and bothers be paid by a loyal people.

PENSIONS TO UNION SOLDERS MUST AND SHALL BE PAD.

REMEMBER! GENERAL GRANT HAS SAID:—"To ask any soldier to vote for such a man (HIESTER CLYMER), or at one time known disloyalty, against another who has served four years in the Union Army, with credit to himself and benefit to his country is A GROSS INSULT."

The Land of Penn is in Earnest.

"Over thy crags, Alleghany, a blast has been blown;
Down thy tide, Susquehanna, the thunder has gone,
From the Delaware's marge to the Lake of the West,
Wherever the foot of the freeman hath pressed,
The voice of a people—uprisen-awake—
Pennsylvania's watchword with Freedom at stake
Thrilling up from each Valley flung down from each height,
Our Country and Liberty! Go for the Right."

The Grand Old State looks to her Metropolis! We are ready! Fall in! March! Double quick! Charge on your old adversaries! Run and ruin them forever! Charge! and save the Union! Save Liberty from the throttling grasp of the foe! Save your priceless heritage! Vindicate to the world the common sense of the American People, by securing for yourselves and for posterity the unimpaired RIGHT of the [10 2 4t

MAJORITY TO GOVERN.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. [9 22 3m

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT.

North Missouri First Mortgage

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT

85,

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

PHILADELPHIA [9 24 15t

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

he late management having relinquished their entire ontrol and interest in this Bank, the business s now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.

EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.

NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.

WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.

OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants,

BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.

SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Whosale Grocers.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Ce tral National Bank.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

5-20s, OLD AND NEW.

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.,

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. [9 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

BANKERS

9 6 1f§ No. 110 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

5-20s,

7 3-10s,

1881s,

10-40s,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

10 23 rp]

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold.

August 7.30s,

And Old 5-20s,

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,

And the new Bonds delivered immediately.

CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

9 26 3m

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. [9 12 2m

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP.

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take notice but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

SHERIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the qualified voters of the Sixth Election Division of the Nineteenth Ward will vote for a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, as a part of the Fifteenth District.

The qualified voters of the Eighth Ward are to elect but one member of the Common Council.

The qualified voters of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Election Divisions, Twenty-second Ward, will elect one person to serve as an Assessor, for the unexpired term of John R. Waterhouse, resigned.

The qualified electors of the third Election Division, Twenty-third Ward, will jointly elect two persons to serve as School Directors; and those residing in that part of said division lately the township of Byberry, are to elect one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools, for the unexpired term of Owen Knight, removed from the district.

The qualified electors of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Divisions of said ward, are to elect four persons for Directors of Public Schools two of them for three years one for two years, and one of them for one year.

And the qualified electors of the Ninth Division of said ward are to elect but one School Director for three years.

The place of voting in the Sixth Division, Tenth Ward, has been changed to the S. W. corner of Gebhard and Race streets.

The place of voting in the Fourth Division, Fourteenth Ward, has been changed to the Hall, N. W. corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

The place of voting in the Ninth Division, Fifteenth Ward, will be at No. 1814 North street.

The place of voting in the Eleventh Division, Fifteenth Ward, has been changed to the house of Jephtha H. Munn, N. E corner of Francis and Shirley streets

The place of voting in the Ninth Division Twentieth Ward, will be at L.e S. E. corner of Nineteenth street and Ridge avenue.

The Polls will be open at 7 o'clock A. M and close at 6 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, September 20, A. D. 1866. 9 28 9t

$10 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 81 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6 6m

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc, bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 14 No. 114 MARKET Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prov. the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation I om such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 1 1858.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s COGNAC

No. 116 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 3 3m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, from Boilers, Water Tanks Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick dispatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice High and Low-pressure Pipe, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Rod Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Stree s.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE WILLIAM H. MERRICK,

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds of heavy iron or brass

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 18 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,

8 27 §1p PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT

IN AMERICA IS THE

SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by

E. LAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, where you can find a large assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clip this out and give us a call.

9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.

SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.

PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

9 12§ Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING

FLOORING! FLOORING!

5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.

4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.

5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.

4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.

5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.

4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.

ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.

ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.

SIFT BOARDS.

RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!

PLASTERING LATHS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES

CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.

No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.

No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.

WHITE PINE SHINGLES.

CYPRESS SHINGLES.

FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!

LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!

RED CEDAR WALNUT AND PINE

RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS

SEASONED WALNUT.

SEASONED WALNUT.

DRY POPLAR CHERRY AND ASH

OAK PLANK AND BDS.

MAHOGANY.

ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS

CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST

SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST

FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.

FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.

SPRUCE SILLS.

HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.

OAK SILLS.

MAULE BROTHER & CO.,

5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

OFFERS FOR SALE,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.

First and second quality Yellow (4-4 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.

First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards

Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards. White Pine Sills all sizes. Step Boards 4-4, 5-4.

Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long all widths.

Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.

Flooring Lath (English and Cuba), Pickets.

Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.

Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards

All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 9 17 1m

UNITED STATES

BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to S. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas Curtains Table Covers Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves etc. cleaned and renovated in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Rugs and Banners all kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 m[6 s6 No. 510 RACE Street

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),

Also known as the

STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to

DYE CLEANSE AND FINISH

every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia.

No. 78 DIVISION Street, New York.

No. 772 BROADWAY New York.

No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL MARSH, President

J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mw6m

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.

Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O,

Send for Pamphlet 9 5

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE

BY

GRIMAULT & CO.

Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon,

47 Rue Richelieu Paris.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME

For all diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable it is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH

This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders green sickness, muscular pains and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.

DR. LERAS PHOSPHATE OF IRON

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless and tasteless. It speedily cures CHLOROSIS,

PAINS IN THE STOMACH,

DIFFICULT DIGESTION,

DYSMENORRHŒA ANÆMIA.

The majority of the academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anæmia and all other persons afflicted from over anxiety, nervous emotions overwork, general debility and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.

INTERNAL OR LOCAL

NEW CURATIVE AGENT,

MATICO.

GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris Russia Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.

GENERAL DEPOSITORIES:

In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'S, Chemists, No 47 RUE RICHELIEU

In New York, at M. M. FOUGERA & VANDERKIEFT'S, WILLIAM Street

In Philadelphia at FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., and at every good chemists 8 2 thtf

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the World.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars sufficient for a month can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,

No. 516 BROADWAY, New York

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street 6 11§

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"

FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Calomel, no Mercury.

Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales, Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It renders and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price $1 25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A LASTING CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 15

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1866.

There will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, about twenty-eight hundred barrels (2800) of powder, composed of cannon and mortar powders.

The powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE,

9 25 tuths t10 13 Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1866

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Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the Powder is not in barrels

H. A. WISE,

9 22stuth11t Chief of Bureau.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS

5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 16

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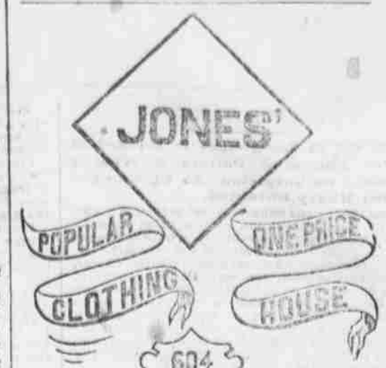

BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. WARE, JR., & CO.'S GUM-SOLE BOOT and Shoe store, M FARIAN'S First National No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORALS made of the best Leather in the Uppers, for only $2, at FARIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GUM-SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pairs leather soles; do not need resoling For foundrymen, blacksmiths, or all who wear out leather soon, they are invaluable. One trial will convince that they are all that they are represented to be. Sold at First National No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES, COME AND SEE THE $2 Gum-Sole Shoes; easy to the feet and dry. Buy them for your children; save you the expense of buying two pairs of leather soles. First National Agency for Gum Sole Shoes, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street. 9 15 1m

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No 32 South Seventeenth street or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL street under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and packed free of dust, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,

Successor to W. L. FOULKE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 500 tons each; two years old; each 120 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold 9 feet 6 inches; between decks 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders 36 inches in bore and 24 in stroke.

Freight capacity 4000 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, in the best manner.

For particulars apply to

W. B GALLAGHER,

No. 208 N. WHARVES; or to

WILLIAM F. POTTS,

9 24 1mrp No. 1225 MARKET Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"CITY OF PARIS"..... Saturday, October 6

"CITY OF PEKIN"..... Wednesday, October 10

"CITY OF NEW YORK"..... Saturday, October 13

"KANGAROO"..... Wednesday October 17

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold..... $90 Steerage Currency..... $35

To London..... 95 To London..... 40

To Paris..... 100 To Paris..... 50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $105; steerage, $65 Payable in United States currency

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE Agent,

8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock,

1 16 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

3 16 No. 1028 DELAWARE Avenue

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

6 10 § No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions. In TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,

5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots.

No. 734 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,

9 7 t10 10 Manufacturers.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices

A. PEYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette

8 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

HEAVY ROBBERY

A Teacher of Languages is Robbed of Three Thousand Dollars—A Woman Arrested on Suspicion—No Clue to the Stolen Money Obtained.

A most daring and audacious robbery was perpetrated on Tuesday night in a house of ill repute in the city, the full particulars of which were developed yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

On Tuesday morning a man named Charles Tucker, a teacher of languages, residing in Detroit, Michigan, arrived in this city, and stopped at a hotel on Broadway. His object in coming to New York was to invest about $5000, which he had accumulated, in United States bonds. After he had secured his room he went to a place in East Houston street, and inquired for a female whom he had accompanied to the house on a former visit to the city.

He was told that the girl, whose name is Mary Jane McDougall, was not there, but that her whereabouts were known, and that if he would wait she would be sent for. He did so, and while he was sitting in the house happened to think whether his money, which he carried in an inside pocket of his vest, was safe. At the hotel he had taken his money, and placed the bills in the pocket, securing the opening to the pocket by three strong pins. He found his money all right by feeling it, and so waited. In a short time the girl arrived. He arose about half-past seven o'clock in the morning and left the house, returning to the hotel.

About 10 o'clock he started for a broker's office on Wall street. He was some time in reaching the office, and when he entered asked for $5000 in Seven-thirty bonds. As he did so he placed his hand in the inside pocket of his vest, and drew out his money, when, to his surprise, he saw the pins securing the pocket were gone, and out of the $5000 there were missing $3010. He at once started out in quest of an officer, and soon found policeman No. 2053, of the Eighth Precinct.

To him he confided the story of his loss. The latter, taking Tucker with him, proceeded to the house in Houston street; but the girl was not there. Inquiring, they were told that she lived at No 65 Vandam street, with her parents. Thither they went, and found the girl at home with her mother. Without saying anything to the mother the officer told the girl that she was wanted, and taking her into custody marched her to the Station.

She was searched, but no money whatever was found upon her. Tucker had his money in large bills, occupying but little space, and the stolen money was in five $500 notes, one $100 bill, and $410 in fifties and tens, so that whoever had taken it could have easily disposed of it

In making his complaint Tucker stated that he was forty-two years of age, had been sixteen years in this country, but that his native country was France, and that for the past few years he has lived in Detroit teaching the modern languages. He is apparently a scholarly man, and is said to move in higher circles where he belongs.

The prisoner is a girl twenty-two years of age, was born in this city, and has always lived with her parents. Her father is, and has long been, a member of the police force in this city. About three years the daughter was seduced, since which time she has lived a life of shame. She is of very prepossessing appearance, and has received a good education. It is needless to say that both of her parents were totally ignorant even of the loss of their daughter's character, for she has always been living with them, and they are, moreover people of the most undoubted respectability. The blow, coupling with it a knowledge of their daughter's conduct and her alleged guilt, has had upon them a terrible effect. The prisoner repeated her assertions of innocence of any crime, and at her examination was apparently as much affected as was her father, who was present. She was committed, but being refused, for trial at the General Sessions.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PARADE OF NEW ENGLAND VETERANS.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston and the Amoskeags, of Manchester, N. H., Visit Newburyport, and Have a Good Time, Etc.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., October 3.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H., and the Veteran Artillery Company of Newburyport—the three oldest military organizations in America—have been observing their annual parade in this city to-day.

The occasion was an unusual one in Newburyport, and the day was made a holiday. The mills stores, and schools were closed, and all the town were out to see the military show. The Ancients from Boston were accompanied by Adjutant-General schouller, who represented the State, and the Amoskeags from New Hampshire by Governor Smythe, Adjutant-General Natt Head, and nearly all the member's of the Governor's staff.

After parading through all the principal streets the three ancient companies brought up in front of the City Hall, from the steps of which Mayor Groves delivered to them a brief, happy speech of welcome. After this they marched into the hall and partook of an elegant dinner, got up in the best of style.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company returned to Boston during the latter part of the afternoon, and finished the day with a dinner at the United States Hotel. The Amoskeag veterans remained, and made their headquarters at the Merrimac House.

Governor Smythe, Adjutant-General Natt Head, and the Governor's staff officers are the guests of Major Ben Perley Poore. In honor of the Amoskeags a grand levee and ball took place this evening at the City Hall, at which the Newburyport beauties and the New Hampshire braves tripped through the mazy dance.

To-morrow there is to be another parade and visit to Saulsbury and a dinner. The Amoskeags return home on Sunday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ROBBERY OF PLATE.—At an early hour last Sunday morning the residence of T. B. Peterson, Esq., at the southwest corner of Broad and Girard avenue, was entered through the basement window which looks out upon the front garden, on Broad street. A large quantity of silverware was carried off, in value about $1000. The family of Mr. Peterson retired at about midnight. About 5 o'clock on Sunday morning a servant discovered the iron door in front of the house open, and further investigation revealed the burglary. The stolen goods consist in part of 26 silver teaspoons, 25 silver forks, 11 heavy silver tablespoons, 12 silver fruit knives, 3 silver mugs, a number of napkin rings, 2 large fruit baskets, besides a number of soup ladles, tablespoons, salt cellars, sugar tongs, mustard cups, dessert spoons, etc., all made of silver and a number of them lined with gold. The articles taken were all either marked with Mr. Peterson's full name or initials, or those of members of his family. The thieves had a high regard for their stomachs as well as their pockets. The bottles of choice brandy were taken from a cabinet and placed with glasses on the dining-room table. The bottles had been emptied of their contents. Previous to the burglary the street lamps had been extinguished, and the fact of the window and doors being left open in connection therewith, does not speak very well for the police arrangements in that vicinity.

A PUGNACIOUS INDIVIDUAL.—There was quite a disturbance in the neighborhood of Germantown avenue and Oxford street last night. The "Boys in Blue," who had turned out with torches and transparencies, were marching quietly along, when a crowd who had collected on the sidewalk uttered some derisive shouts, and immediately afterwards a number of bricks and other missiles were thrown into the ranks of the procession. One man named James McKenna was seen by Officer Myers to throw a brick that struck a young man in the procession on the head, knocking him senseless, and injuring him, as it afterwards proved, in a very serious manner. The officer immediately attempted to arrest McKenna, when the latter turned on him and made a violent assault. Another officer coming up at this point, the two together managed to settle the desperado, and he was taken before Alderman Clouds, who committed him for a further hearing, as the injuries inflicted by McKenna on the person he struck are of such a serious nature that his life is in danger.

A BELLIGERENT IN TROUBLE.—William Bently, in whose brain the phrenologists would pronounce the bump of destructiveness to be quite large, became the victim of circumstances last evening. Whilst laboring under a superabundant flow of spirits, Will, it is alleged, acted in a very violent manner, and attempted to destroy the property of inoffensive citizens in the neighborhood of Broad and Coates streets. Naturally the attention of the police was attracted to his eccentric movements, and an officer attempted to arrest him. He, however, not caring particularly about being arrested, assaulted the officer, but came off second best, and was taken before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $800 to answer for his pugnacious propensities.

THE PARADE LAST NIGHT.—There was a large torchlight parade last evening of the Republicans of the Second Congressional and First Senatorial Districts. The clubs of the First, Second, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards turned out. The Republican Invincibles were out also very strong. A number of transparencies, with various devices, were displayed by the clubs. The procession passed over an extended route.

MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The Association assembled this morning at 9.30 A. M., and the meeting was opened with prayer.

The Rev. Mr. G. W. Parker, of the Third Freedmen's Church, Alexandria, Va., made some remarks in regard to their condition, and a thousand dollars were pledged to him on the spot by individuals in the Association.

From the reports of the various churches the following statistics are gathered:—

Additions to the Church:—By baptism, 2120; by letter, 458; by experience, 238; by restoration, 59; total, 2879. Diminutions:—By letter, 476; by erasure, 286; by exclusion, 219; by death, 222; total, 1153. Total membership, 16,858. Net increase, 1865.

The circular letter was read by its author, Rev. H. H. Marsh. Subject—"Training of Converts." The letter was listened to with marked attention, and was a very able essay on the subject.

A report was submitted by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Smith, in regard to establishing a house for Widows and Indigent Women of the Baptist denomination, which met with the hearty approbation of the Association, and was adopted without a dissentient voice.

The report of the Committee on Obituaries was read by its chairman, Rev. J. E. Chesshire, referring to the death of several eminent clergymen and laymen. The report was a very elaborate and able one, and showed a deep knowledge of the lives and characters of the deceased members.

The Association adjourned at 12.30 to meet at 2.30 P. M. This evening the services will be of a highly interesting character, and the final adjournment will take place at the conclusion of the services.

A DISORDERLY DISPOSED OF.—An example was made last night of one of those disorderly characters who, to gratify their own spleen, will attend meetings, and express in a very forcible manner their dislike to what is said. A fellow, who attended a meeting that was held last night at Fortieth and Lancaster avenue, was arrested for disturbing the meeting by violently hissing and groaning the speaker whenever a sentiment was uttered that did not suit his views. He was arrested, and Alderman Allen very properly held that if he did not approve the sentiments of the meeting he had better stay away, and fined him, and sent him away with a severe reprimand.

A GRAND HAUL ON A LARCENY CASE.—Last night a man by the name of Patrick Gill stopped at a place on Front street, below South. After he had left, he discovered that he had paid rather too much for the short season of enjoyment he had passed through. He then found that some had made off with his surplus cash, to the amount of some $60. He immediately informed the police authorities of his misfortune, and a squad of men were sent, who arrested Dennis Lambert, George Wenn, Susan Wilson, Helen Brown, and Phœbe George, for being guilty of robbing him. They had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed them all to answer.

WHO DID IT?—Yesterday evening, complaint was entered against John Underwood, Annie Myers, and Elizabeth Brown, by a man who, it is alleged, lost his pocket-book containing $56, while in their company in a tavern at the corner of Front and Walnut streets. The three were arrested last night at that place, and had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who deemed the evidence to be sufficient to commit them in default of $500 each, to answer the charge of larceny. John Underwood, it is said, is a professional, and as the other two were in his company at the time, it was naturally supposed that they understood what was going on.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—A young girl named Emma Harris has been missing from her home since yesterday morning. She is 15 years old, and resides at No. 125 Dana street. She started out to collect some money for her mother. The last accounts that were heard about her were to the effect that she had collected about $60, and had several more places to go to. The family are very much distressed at her absence, and will gladly receive any information which may lead to the discovery of her whereabouts, or throw any light whatever upon her fate.

A DEAD INNOCENT.—As an officer was patrolling his beat early this morning his attention was called to something that looked rather unusual, on a lot in Shippen street, below Eighteenth. On making a close examination he found a newly-born male infant, dead, and covered over with quicklime. It had evidently been there but a short time, although the lime had began to act on the tissues. Notice was sent to the Coroner to hold an investigation.

DEATH OF A CHIEF ENGINEER.—Mr. Robert Hodgson, Chief Engineer of the Baltimore Central Railroad, died on Tuesday last, at Oxford, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hodgson was a remarkably efficient officer, and enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence of the Company with which he was connected. He was greatly respected as a man, and his professional talents made him widely known. His death causes sincere sorrow to a large circle of acquaintances.

THE CHOLERA in the city would still appear to be on the increase, as fifty new cases were reported to the Board of Health up to noon to-day. The Board no longer makes public the number of deaths resulting from the disease, as there is a great discrepancy between the returns made daily to the Board and the weekly mortality list. We do not think, however, that there is any occasion for a panic, as the returning coolness of the temperature will soon dissipate the seeds the plague.

THE KNOCK DOWN ARGUMENT.—As the "Boys in Blue" of the Nineteenth Ward were passing Germantown road and Oxford street, in procession, last evening, an attack with stones was made upon them, resulting in serious injury to James Sutton, a young man in the line. John McKenna is said to have been the guilty party in the affair, and he was accordingly taken into custody, but succeeded in knocking down Officer Myers while the arrest was being made. Alderman Clouds this morning committed McKenna for a further hearing.

PIANO TUNING.—We would call the attention of our readers to Mr. Sargent's card, which may be found in another column. All persons about having their pianos tuned, or put in order for the winter, will do well to call on him before going elsewhere.

LADIES VOTING.—

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his letter from Peekskill to the Plymouth congregation, declares that he has always advocated "the rights of black and white, of men *and women* to the vote." But it is a great mistake to suppose that the ladies have not a very influential vote already. Does Mr. Beecher ever go upon a pleasure jaunt, or invite "a few friends" to dinner without Mrs. B. first giving her vote in favor of the measure? In all social questions, from least to greatest, feminine opinion has a powerful influence. Principally by the vote of the ladies has been established the important fact that the most neat and becoming styles of clothing for gentlemen are to be found at TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.—One of Dr. Humphreys' cases of medicines, containing thirty-five vials, embraces remedies for every well-known disease, and costs $10. A family provided with one of them will save during the year ten times the amount of their cost, in obviating the necessity of medical attendance, besides securing its members from protracted and serious illness. The trifling outlay required should be a consideration with all who believe in the axiom that "a stitch in time saves nine." Disease, to be overcome, must be promptly met, and Dr. Humphreys' remedies are invaluable for such a purpose.—*New York Courier.*
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY. No. 562 BROADWAY, N. Y.

TOO CANDID BY HALF.—

As Tom and his wife were disputing one day
Of their personal traits, in a bantering way,
Quoth she, "Though my self you disparage,
I'm certain, dear husband, our friends will attest
That, compared with your own,
My judgment is best!"
Quoth Tom—"*So they said at my marriage.*"

Note—Tom has since shown good judgment in getting *suited* at Charles Stokes & Co's one-price, under the Continental.

TO SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN WAR and War of 1812.
Land Warrants wanted.
HEWES EMIG & CO.,
No. 50 South Third street,
Philadelphia.

AMONG THE ARTICLES TAKEN INTO THE FAR WEST last year by one or two Indian traders were a few gross of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," with which some of the red ladies were so delighted that they would not look at the other notions as long as it lasted. Even in the savage state woman is tasteful.—*Rahway Democrat*

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

A MERITORIOUS DISCOVERY.—Every judicious housekeeper justly holds in high estimation the great utility of a superior kitchen range. This large class of the community will be gratified to learn that Mr. J. S. Clark, the well-known inventor of the best and most celebrated improvements in stoves and ranges, has perfected and is now introducing his Gold Medal Range, which is pronounced by the most competent judges to be far superior to all others.

The merits of this highly improved range consist in its great economy of fuel, its simplicity and convenience of management, and the efficiency and quickness with which it performs the important processes of cooking and baking.

The fire box is cylindrical, and is placed in the centre of the range, thus bringing all of the boiler holes directly over the fire, thereby causing an immense saving of fuel, and finishing the work quickly and perfectly. It will heat water for a bath-room, and will heat three rooms comfortably.

A small, adjustable fire-brick cylinder is inserted for summer use, thus requiring but a small quantity of fuel, and, as the fire-brick retains the heat in the centre of the range, it does not in the least heat the room during the summer season.

The ovens of this unrivalled range are very capacious, and are quickly and thoroughly heated by means of an improved and simplified arrangement of flues, the draft of which is easily and perfectly regulated by means of only one damper, instead of three or four, as in the old-fashioned, expensive ranges. Another valuable feature of this superior range is, that the oven is situated at the side of the range, so that it can be conveniently opened, used, and closed, without the great inconvenience and danger of leaning over the fire to reach the oven, as is the case when the oven is situated over the range. The oven can easily be drawn out of the range whenever the flues require cleaning. This excellent and unequalled range is strictly air-tight, whereby the cold air is entirely excluded when requisite, and the draft perfectly regulated, thus causing a saving of about fifty per cent. of fuel.

In the limits of this brief notice we can specify only a few of the important and valuable improvements embraced in this justly celebrated range. We, therefore, respectfully recommend housekeepers, merchants, and others, to call and examine it at Mr. Clark's extensive establishment, No. 1008 Market street, where he is rapidly selling them, at so low a price as to enable all to purchase who wish to obtain the best range ever offered to the public.

GET, WHILE YOU ARE ABOUT IT, THE BEST.—Therefore re-ort to B. F. Reimer's photograph gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to
G. W. JENKINS,
No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BEST

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

ADOLPH.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 4th instant, CATHARINE, wife of Alfred W. Adolph, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 906 Franklin street, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Monument Cemetery.

BROWNE.—On the 2d instant, ALEXANDER BROWNE, Sr., in the 58th year of his age.

His male friends and the relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 127 New street, on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

CARROLL.—On the 2d instant, JOHN CARROLL, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Southwark Benefical Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 312 Worth street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mutual Ground for interment.

MACKENZIE.—On Thursday morning, October 4, at the residence of her uncle, George Breck, Esq., Miss JOSEPHINE MACKENZIE.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday at 3 o'clock, at St. James' Church, Bristol, Pa.

RICHARDSON.—On the evening of the 1st instant, JOHN RICHARDSON, in the 77th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 124 N. Tenth street, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Fifth-day, the 4th instant. Interment at Friends' Western Ground.

SAULNIER.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. RACHEL SAULNIER, relict of the late Joseph Saulnier, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 122 Jacoby street, on Saturday morning, the 6th instant, at 9 o'clock without further notice. To proceed to Roxborough.

WARNE.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 1st instant, ELIZA M., wife of E. S. Warne, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 1010 Mt. Vernon street, on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

WELSH.—On the 2d instant, CATHARINE WELSH, wife of James W. Welsh, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 229 Morris street, above Fifth, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM.—
PHILADELPHIA, October 2, 1866.

At a meeting of the Ship Builders of the city of Philadelphia, held at the Office of the Kensington Screw Dock, Delaware avenue, above Laurel street, to take action relative to the demise of their late Brother Ship Builder Mr HARMAN S. VAUGHAN, Mr John H. Hammitt was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Preston Brearley, Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Death has visited our circle, and removed from his sphere of honor and usefulness one of our beloved fraternity, Mr HARMAN S. VAUGHAN; we hereby desire to express our deep sorrow and heartfelt sympathy with his family and friends in this, their trying bereavement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the decrees of Divine Providence, we feel that we have lost a true and faithful Brother, and one that awakens our warmest sympathies for those bereft of his association, companionship, and friendship.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body on Thursday, October 4, at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAM FISHER,
WILLIAM CRAMP,
CHARLES E. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

10 3 2t

FRICK'S PATENT NEWSPAPER FILE WILL securely hold either one or fifty newspapers so as to be conveniently referred to. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

COAL SCUTTLES, POKERS, SHOVELS, Tongs, Ash Sieves, Furnace Scoops, and Door-Springs, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WE REPAIR MOST KINDS OF CLOTHES-Wringers or furnish new rollers for them. In buying new Wringers, as we keep a variety of kinds, you can probably be better suited from our stock.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut 9 4 1m

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15 5 Next door to Post Office.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Satisfactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
CAREFULLY PREPARED,
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
6 1m J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE OF CHERRY street, third house west of Twentieth, three-story BRICK RESIDENCE, double Back Building. Instant possession. Apply to G. A. HAHN & CO., No. 52 S. THIRD Street. 10 4 thsmit*

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases peculiar to females and acquaints his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

FOURTH EDITION

The Colorado Mines.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4.—The Surveyor-General of Colorado reports that the production of gold in that Territory now reaches one hundred thousand dollars per week, and is constantly increasing. He has just returned from a visit to the newly discovered copper and lead mines, but had found the veins not sufficiently developed to enable him to judge accurately of their value.

The Cable.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward's Island, October 4.—The cable across the Straits of Northumberland, connecting New Brunswick with Prince Edward's Island, was successfully laid by the steamer *Medway* on Tuesday last.

The steamers *Medway* and *Terrible* then steamed for England.

Another Case of Suicide.

BOSTON, Mass., October 4.—Moses B. Williams, Sr., a member of the firm of J. D. & M. Williams, wholesale liquor dealers, shot himself at his residence in Brookline, and died this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Cotton declining. Buyers demand a reduction and prices have deanned 2c. Flour steady and firm; sales of 11,000 barrels at unchanged prices. Southern unchanged; sales of 350 barrels. Wheat quiet; sales of 14,500 bushels at unchanged prices; amber State quoted at $3@3 10; white Michigan (new, to arrive,) $3 25. Corn buoyant; sales of 56,000 bushels at 95c, afloat, and 96c in store. Beef steady. Pork irregular; sales at $33 20@33 45 for mess. Lard dull at 16½@18¾c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Stocks are active and better. Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Cumberland preferred, 55¼; Illinois Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 90¼; New York Central, 119½; Reading, 117½; Hudson River, 122½; Canton Company, 54½; Virginia 6s, 69½; Missouri 6s, 79; Erie Railroad, 94½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 56¼; United States Coupons, 1862, 111½; do. 1865, 109½; Ten-forties, 99½; Treasury 7·30 Notes, 106. Gold, 148½@148¾.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 4

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$6000 Pa R 1st m 6s	102	7 sh Leh Val	64½
$13,000 Leh 6s, 84	92½	100 sh Ph & E	b30 33½
$11500 Sch Nav 6s 82	84	100 sh Cam, pr	24 32½
$9000 US 5-20s 62	111¾	50 sh 13th & 15th	21½
$2000 do. rez	104½	19 sh Mech Bank	33
10 sh Far & M Bk	133½	37 sh Consol Bk	45
39 sh Lehigh Nav	59	100 sh Reading	s30 58¾
20 sh Ba & R	57½	100 sh do	58¾
40 sh do	b5 57½	100 sh Hest R	b5 17½
300 sh do	57½		

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, new	99¾	200 sh Penn R	c 57½
300 sh Keystone Zinc	1½		

ATTENTION, FIFTH WARD!—ALL citizens favorable to the triumph of the National Union Republican party, and desirous of participating in the grand demonstration on FRIDAY EVENING, 5th inst., are earnestly invited to meet at the house of the Good Intent Hose Company, SPRUCE Street, above Sixth at 7 o'clock. Citizens, turn out in your might. Let it be a grand rally. A splendid Band of Music will be in attendance.
LAFAYETTE MARKLE, Marshal.
A. H. SMITH,
Captain GEORGE SCHWARTZ, } Aids.
THOMAS O. HAYDOCK,
J. B. YOUNG,
10 4 2t

TENTH WARD.

Geary, Liberty, and Victory!

The Union Republican Citizens of the
TENTH WARD
WILL ASSEMBLE
ON FRIDAY EVENING, October 5, 1866,
AT 7 O'CLOCK,
AT BROAD AND RACE STREETS,
To march to the Grand Mass Meeting in front of the UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.
A. WILSON HENSZEY, Chief Marshal.
W. H. GARRETT, } Aids
C. C. OVERBECK, }
10 4 2t*

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Union Republican Citizens of the
THIRTEENTH WARD
Will Assemble on Friday Evening, 5th inst.,
AT 7 O'CLOCK, at the corner of FRANKLIN and BUTTONWOOD Streets, for the purpose of taking part in the Grand Union Demonstration on that evening.
WM PALMER, } Marshals.
F. T. WALTON, }
10 4 2t*

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

The Loyal Citizens of the Ward will assemble
ON FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5,
AT 6½ O'CLOCK,
At the Corner of West and Coates Streets,
To proceed in a body to the Union Republican Mass Meeting in front of the Union League House.
SAMUEL DANIELS, Chief Marshal.
AIDS.
CHARLES A. MILLER, CAPT. JOSIAH DANFIELD,
ROBERT M. EVANS, FREDERICK J. WALTER.
10 4 2t

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2 1

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

CARD.—We are authorized to announce a special sale (to take place in the month of October) of valuable and rare works of art: Verdi Prato groups, from Italian Antique Italian marble parlor statuary; bronze classical subjects; elegant gilt Ormulu clocks; monumental and garden statuary, and many attractive gems in art of novel designs, the importation of Messrs. Vill Brothers, and selected in Europe by one of the firm. This valuable collection will be the most complete ever offered in the United States since the great sale of works of art made by the old firm of Messrs Vito Vidi & Sons, in 1862, at the Alhambra Hall, New York. The date of the sale will be given in future advertisements, and special cards will be issued for the occasion. 9 20 thstuff

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.
REGULAR SALE OF
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, JAPANNED WARE, AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
On Tuesday Morning,
Commencing at 9½ o'clock, sharp, in lots suitable for city and country retail store-keepers. 10 3 3t

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

PHILADELPHIA

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Paper Hangings

AND

Window Shades,

Have now in Store for

FALL TRADE,

A Fine Stock of Goods, the newest and best styles.

ELEGANT VELVET DECORATIONS

Of all grades.

PARLOR PAPERS OF THE RICHEST DESIGNS.

40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,

Of every shade, with rich GOLD MOULDINGS, all widths, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.

WINDOW SHADES

OF FINE SCOTCH HOLLANDS,

All widths, White, Buff, Green, Blue, and Pearl Color.

ELEGANT FIGURED SHADES of the most elaborate designs.

PICTURE CORDS, TASSELS, AND SHADE TRIMMINGS.

To the WHOLESALE TRADE we offer an Extensive Stock of GREEN AND BROWN GUM CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and work done by competent hands.

HOWELL & BOURKE

CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS.

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING,

Wednesday, October 3, 1866.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

10 1 rp th

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress, Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

BONNET OPENING.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,

E. P. CILL & CO.,

10 1 1m NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18 6

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 9 5 3p

THE BEST SAFE.

Twenty-Five Years' Experience in New York City.

MARVIN & CO.,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

Always remain Fire-Proof.
Are perfectly Dry.
Ample Testimonials.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street (Masonic Hall),

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

HOUSE SAFES, BANKERS' SAFES, SECOND-HAND SAFES.

Send for Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION: Heroic Patriotic, Romantic, Humorous and Tragical. There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, and will not get embodied in romance and poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos, of the war.

This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.

The volume is profusely illustrated with over 300 engravings by the first artists, which are really beautiful; worthy of examination as specimens of the art. Many of them are set into the body of the text, after the popular style of Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. The book's contents include reminiscences of camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac, siege, and battle-field adventures; thrilling feats of bravery, wit, drollery, comical and ludicrous adventures, etc., etc.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic details, brilliant wit, and authentic history are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

This work sells itself. The people are tired of dry details and partisan works, and want something humorous, romantic, and startling. Our agents are making from $100 to $200 per month clear of all expenses. Send for circulars, giving full particulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion.
Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
9 29 1m* No. 507 MINOR Street, Philadelphia Pa.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Steamer "Bosphorus," the Largest and Finest Collection of

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,

Ever imported into this City, consisting of

Double and Single Hyacinths,
Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus,
Jonquils, Lilies, Snowdrops,
Iris, Etc. Etc. Etc.

These bulbs have all been selected expressly for my sales, and are greatly superior to those usually offered.

A Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue may be had on application.

TERMS MODERATE.

HENRY A. DREER

SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST,

No. 714 CHESNUT St.

9 28 6t

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of character, with advice on business health, education etc., given daily, by
9 1 stuth&mrp J. L. CAPEN
at No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.